

ADVANCED  
SPOKEN SWEDISH

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MARTIN SÖDERBÄCK

ADVANCED SPOKEN SWEDISH — SÖDERBÄCK

# ADVANCED SPOKEN SWEDISH

*By*

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## PREFACE

The present text is the result of an attempt to teach spoken Swedish to college students who previously have studied the language three semesters. This preparation or its equivalent is desirable in order to use the book to greatest advantage. Although the primary purpose of the text is to teach the spoken language with special attention to idiom, it also provides practice in writing Swedish.

The language used is the colloquial of the educated person in Sweden. No attempt has been made to indicate on the printed page the pronunciation of the spoken language. The variations possible and the difficulty of indicating pronunciation, not to mention intonation, has discouraged any such attempt. A minor exception is Note 6 in Lesson I.

Each lesson falls into five parts. These should be covered in the order they occur. Part A is a conversation, which ideally should be memorized. The average student, however, finds it too long for complete memorization in the time generally allotted and various degrees of accomplishment below perfection must be accepted. The following manner of dealing with Part A is suggested: The teacher speaks a sentence or phrase as he would in ordinary conversation. The class repeats. The teacher listens carefully to pronunciation and intonation, correcting whenever needed. It is well to insist on speaking rather than reading. As an aid to this the students may be required to have their books closed while the conversation is worked through two or three times. The amount of time devoted to drill on pronunciation depends on circumstances. It is desirable that an acceptable pronunciation is acquired while the teacher is present to guide and correct. After the pronunciation has been somewhat mastered questions as to meaning are cleared up. It is poor economy of time and poor pedagogy

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to translate the entire conversation into English. The average student will understand most of it and he will learn many new words and expressions from the context. If time and circumstances permit, the class should be divided into groups for additional drill. Each group should consist of two or three persons depending on the number of characters in the conversation. Each person takes the part of a character and the group goes through the conversation. The teacher goes from group to group listening and correcting. If enough drill can not be carried on in class it should be assigned as home work.

The Notes permit a great range of use. They may serve merely to clarify certain expressions in A and as a reference for C, or the various groups of idioms may be studied and learned thoroughly.

Sections C and D, which involve idioms of the types occurring in A and B should be assigned as home work. The completion of E should serve as an indication of how well the lesson has been mastered. Section F in Lessons V, X, and XV is included as an aid to review. It is advisable, however, that reviews are held more frequently than might be suggested by one review section after every fifth lesson.

The Swedish-English vocabulary includes all the Swedish words used in sections A and B. The English-Swedish vocabulary contains the English words used in D. Conjugations of verbs are indicated by accompanying principal parts. The definite singular and indefinite plural are given with nouns.

I wish to thank Dr. Gösta Franzén of the University of Chicago for advice and encouragement given when these lessons were in their early stages. To Dean Wald of Augustana College I express thanks for help in reading copy and proof. My brother, Helmer Söderbäck, I thank for suggestions on idiom and for help in reading copy.

Upsala, Sweden, February 1947. MARTIN SÖDERBÄCK.

## CONTENTS

LESSON	PAGE
I.	7
II.	16
III.	24
IV.	32
V.	39
VI.	46
VII.	53
VIII.	60
IX.	67
X.	74
XI.	81
XII.	87
XIII.	94
XIV.	102
XV.	108
Swedish-English Vocabulary	117
English-Swedish Vocabulary	149

## LESSON I

### A

Memorize the following conversation as well as you can. Study the notes carefully and familiarize yourself with the expressions found there. Before learning the conversation study Section 6 in Notes. The topic dealt with there will occur in all of the following lessons, but no further notes on it will be given.

#### HERR NOREEN OCH HERR STRÖMBERG MÖTAS PÅ GATAN.

N. God dag. Jaså, du är hemma<sup>1</sup> igen. Jog trodde du fort-farande var ute och reste.<sup>2</sup>

S. Nej, jag kom hem i söndags mornse.<sup>3</sup>

N. Hur var resan?

S. Alldeles utmärkt, det var verkligen intressant att se Förenta staterna.

N. Hur långt västerut for du?

S. Ånda till Kalifornien.

N. Jaså, då såg du så gott som hela landet då.<sup>4</sup>

S. Hela landet är nog för mycket sagt, det behöver man mer än två månader för att se.

N. Vad tyckte du var intressantast?<sup>5</sup>

S. Det är svårt att säga. För mig<sup>6</sup> var nog det natursköna berglandskapet i västern mest tilltalande, men storstäderna var också ofantligt intressanta. Till och med<sup>7</sup> den flaskiga prärien fann jag inspirerande; de stora vidderna ger en känsla av frihet.

N. Ja, du är ju naturdyrkare du.<sup>8</sup> Men hur redde du dig på sjön, du blev väl inte sjuk?

S. Nej då, jag hade inte den minsta kännning av sjösjukan.<sup>9</sup> Men så var ju min farfar skeppare också.

N. Skryt med dina förfäder du. Min farfar var bonde han,<sup>8</sup> och det är bättre än skeppare. Men allvarligt talat, var det trevligt på båten?

S. Väldigt trevligt. Det finns nästan lika många förströelser där som här i staden: bio, konserter, och så vidare. Måltiderna är för resten<sup>10</sup> förströelser de också, maten är så god, och man får en sådan aptit av sjöluften, att det är en verklig glädje att gå till bords.

N. Du åkte förstås<sup>11</sup> tåg från New York till Kalifornien.

S. Ja, på vägen dit, men inte hem. Då åkte jag buss ibland, mellan Detroit och Buffalo tog jag båt, och jag till och med flög från Washington till New York.

N. Du är lycklig du, som kan ta dig en sådan där tur.

S. Egentligen hade jag inte råd, men jag for ändå, och nu är jag alldelens pank. Men nu har jag bestämt mig för att<sup>12</sup> bli riktigt sparsam.

N. Det var ju roligt, att du kom hem välbehållen, och att du hade trevligt. Vi får tala mer om din resa senare. Jag måste tyvärr gå nu, de väntar på mig därhemma. Adjö med dig.<sup>13</sup>

S. Adjö.

## B

## NOTES

1. *hemma*, at home. Distinguish between adverbs denoting location such as *hemma* and those used with verbs of motion toward a place such as *hem*. The longer forms denote place where, the shorter denote place to which.

Examples:

*Han går hem.* He goes home.

*Han är hemma.* He is at home.

Similarly:

*ut, ute, fram, framme, in, inne, bort, borta*, etc.

The following have a similar distinction, but with a different formation:

<i>var</i>	where	<i>här</i>	here	<i>där</i>	there
<i>vart</i>	whither	<i>hit</i>	hither	<i>dit</i>	thither

Also notice: *Han kommer utifrån (hemifrån, norrifrån, därifrån)*. He comes from the outside (from home, from the north, from there). *Västerut*, westward, *österut*, eastward, *norrut*, northward, *söderut*, southward.

2. *Jag trodde du fortfarande var ute och reste*, I thought you were still out traveling. Swedish does not use a finite verb and a participle in expressions like the one above, but instead two finite verbs with *och* are used.

Examples:

*Han går ut och jagar.*

He goes out hunting.

*Han sitter vid fönstret och skriver.*

He sits at the window writing.

*Hon springer omkring och skällrar.*

She runs around gossiping.

Spoken Swedish frequently omits *att* at the beginning of a clause. The sentence above would in its more complete form be: *Jag trodde att du fortfarande var ...*

3. *i söndags morgon*, last Sunday morning. Swedish has a number of expressions like *i söndags morgon*, which are based on the names of certain festivals, the days, seasons, *morgon*, *middag*, and *afton*: *i julas*, last Christmas, *i onsdags*, last Wednesday, *i våras*, last spring, *i somras*, last summer, *i vintras*, last winter, *i morgon*, this (past) morning, *i middags*, this (past) noon. The following do not show an *s*: *i går*, yesterday, *i förgår*, day before yesterday. When referring to future time such as "next Christmas" *nästa* or *i* with the simple form of the word is used: *i morgon*, tomorrow, *i övermorgon*, day after tomorrow, *i jul* or *nästa jul*, next (also this) Christmas, *i sommar* or *nästa sommar*, next (also this) summer, *i höst*, next (also this) fall, *i februari*, next (also last or this) February. When referring to past time *förra* or *förliden* is generally used with the names of the months and with *år*: *förliden april*, last April, *förra året* or *förlidet år*, last year. These words may also be used instead of *i* with the names of the seasons: *förliden vår* or *förra våren*, last spring. "Last week" may be expressed *förra veckan*, *i förra veckan*, *förliden vecka*. *Om* is used in expressions of the future when a given length of time is to elapse: *om ett år*, in a year, *om ett par timmar*, in a couple of hours, *om fjorton dagar*, in a fortnight, *om en stund*, after a while. "Ago" is (*för*) . . . . sedan: *för ett par veckor sedan*,

a couple of weeks ago, *för en månad sedan*, a month ago, *för en stund sedan*, a while ago. Duration is expressed by *i*: *i två år*, for two years, *i flera veckor*, for several weeks. Also see Lesson 5, Note 4.

4. A. *då såg du så gott som hela landet då*, then you saw practically the whole country. The last *då* is not translated. Colloquial Swedish employs a number of particles (*då*, *nog*, *ju*, *väl*) which lend a certain color to the sentence. These particles largely lack their counterparts in English and are often difficult to translate. Some of them are never stressed as *ju*. The unstressed *då* is used chiefly in questions, and always stands at the end of the question.

Examples:

*Hur står det till med din syster då?*

How is your sister?

*Vad saade han sedan då?*

What did he say then?

Stressed *då* means "then," "at that time," "under those circumstances" and should not be left out in translating.

Examples:

*Då kom han.* Then he came.

*Vad gjorde han då?* What did he do then (at that time, under those circumstances)?

The following are exceptions, *då* is stressed, but not translated: *När då?* When? *Var då?* Where? *Hur då?* How? *Vad då?* What?

B. *nog* adds the meaning "no doubt," "probably."

Examples:

*Det går nog bra.* It will turn out well, no doubt.

*Jag kan nog inte komma förrän klockan fem.*

I probably won't be able to come until five o'clock.

*Han gör det nog, om du ber honom.*

He is likely to do it if you ask him.

C. *ju* gives a complexion of affirmation and certainty to the sentence. It is rendered in a number of ways.

Examples:

*Men du saade ju, att du skulle komma.*

But you said you would come, didn't you?

*Han betalar ju aldrig sina skulder.*

He never pays his debts, as you know.

*Han talar ju flytande svenska.*

Why, he speaks Swedish fluently.

*Din bror kommer ju hem i höst.*

I understand your brother is coming home this fall.

D. Unstressed *väl* implies probability, supposition, uncertainty, or hope, or it may merely be used to fill out the sentence as in the last example below.

Examples:

*Han vill väl inte gå ut i det här regnet.*

I don't suppose he wants to go out in this rain.

*Det är väl inte så noga.*

It is not so particular (I suppose).

*Du tycker väl om den här sortens fisk.*

I hope you like this kind of fish.

*Vem kunde väl ha trott något sådant.*

Who could have imagined anything like that?

5. A. *Vad tyckte du var intressantast?* What did you think was most interesting? Distinguish between *tycka* and *tänka* both of which are loosely rendered "think." Though the use of these words must, perhaps, be guided by usage alone they differ in a general way as follows. *Tycka* is used to express:

1. opinion

Examples:

*Jag tycker (att) du borde komma.*

I think you ought to come.

*Han tycker (att) det är för dyrt.*

He thinks it is too expensive.

*Jag tycker (att) hon skulle göra det.*

I think she should do it.

2. to report an impression received through any of the five senses.

Examples:

*Jag tycker (att) tavlan är vacker.*

I think the picture is beautiful.

*Jag tycker (att) hon sjöng särskilt vackert i dag.*

I think she sang especially well today.

*Jag tycker (att) det smakar (luktar) gott.*

I think it tastes (smells) good.

*Jag tycker (att) den känns för mjuk.*

I think it feels too soft.

3. *Tänka*, to think, ponder.

Examples:

*Jag skall tänka på saken.*

I'll think about the matter.

*Tänk efter.* (Stress *efter*).

Try to remember.

*Jag har tänkt på dig hela dagen.*

I have been thinking of you all day.

*Tänk först, tala sedan.* (A proverb).

Think before you speak.

4. *Tänka* also means "to plan," "to intend."

Examples:

*Jag tänker resa till Sverige i sommar.*

I intend to go to Sweden this summer.

*Jag tänker köpa mig en ny bil.*

I intend to buy a new auto.

Also see Lesson XV, Note 13.

5. *Tänka* is also used to express supposition in which case it could be replaced by *förmoda* or *antaga*.

Examples:

*Jag tänker det är nog varmt där; det ligger ju så långt söderut.*

I suppose it is warm there, it is so far south.

*Jag tänker att hon är nog vacker; hennes mor var ju en skönhet i sin ungdom.*

I presume she is pretty, her mother was a beauty in her youth.

6. *Tro*, "believe" is sometimes rendered "to think."

Examples:

*Jag trodde du fortfarande var ute och reste.*

I thought (believed) you were still out traveling.

*Jag tror, att han är hemma.*

I think (believe) he is home.

6. In conversation the pronouns *dig*, *mig*, *sig*, are pronounced as if they were written *däj* or *dej*, *mäj* or *mej*, *säj* or *sej* respectively; *de* is sometimes pronounced *di*, *dem* is *dom*, *säga* is *säja*. Sometimes *dom* is used instead of *de*.

7. *Till och med*, even.8. *Ja, du är ju naturdyrkare du*, Yes, you of course being a nature lover.

*Min farfar var bonde han*, My paternal grandfather was a farmer. Spoken Swedish often emphasizes the subject of a sentence by repeating it by a pronoun at the end of the clause.

9. *Jag hade inte den minsta känning av sjösjukan.* I didn't have the least touch of seasickness. According to rules of Swedish grammar the noun stands in the definite declension in a sentence of the following type: *Den svarta hunden tillhör mig*. The black dog belongs to me. *Jag bor i det nya huset*. I live in the new house. *De röda blommorna är vackra*. The red flowers are beautiful. With adjectives in the superlative, these rules of grammar do not apply in all cases. When the noun in question is compared with another noun, the rules do apply. *De bästa böckerna behöll han, resten fick jag*. He kept the best books, the rest I got. *Den dyreste bilen är inte alltid den bästa*. The most expensive auto is not always the best. Often, however, the superlative is used merely to imply a very high degree and is not compared with something else. In such cases the noun does not take the postpositive ending. *Vi är de bästa vänner*. We are the best of friends. *Det har jag inte det minsta begrepp om*. I don't have the slightest idea about it. *Det gjorde han i största välmening*. He did it with the best of intentions.

10. *för resten*, as far as that goes. Also see Lesson III, Note 11.11. *förstås*, I suppose, of course. *Förstås* never stands at the beginning of a clause.12. *jag har bestämt mig för att*, I have decided to, I have made up my mind.13. *Adjö med dig*, Good bye. *Adjö med dig* is more familiar than just *adjö*.

## C

Using Notes for reference write the following in Swedish. Adhere closely to the expressions found there, even though some of the expressions could very well be replaced by others. 1. He was away for three days. 2. You may go there if you want to, but I shall stay here. 3. I was home last Christmas, and I intend to go<sup>1</sup> home next spring again. 4. He will come here in a week. 5. What do you want to have then? 6. What did he say then (at that time)? 7. He

will probably come when he gets time. 8. But he hasn't any money, has he? 9. You are not sick, I hope. 10. I think we should go out. 11. What did you intend to do? 12. Would you help me? With pleasure.<sup>2</sup> 13. Give me the biggest apple. 14. I have decided to buy the book.

<sup>1</sup> go, resa. <sup>2</sup> with pleasure, or with greatest pleasure.

## D

Write the following conversation in Swedish.

MR. NOREEN AND MR. STRÖMBERG MEET ON THE STREET.

N. How are you? So you are out walking all<sup>1</sup> alone.  
 S. Yes, I am out getting some<sup>2</sup> fresh air.  
 N. I have heard that you intend to go away again.  
 S. Yes, but it will not be so far this time. I am only going to visit my grandfather. I have not seen him since Christmas; unfortunately I can not see him as often as I would like to.<sup>3</sup>  
 N. When do you leave?<sup>4</sup>  
 S. Sunday noon.  
 N. You seem to like your grandfather very much.  
 S. Yes, he is the kindest person in the world, and we get along well.<sup>5</sup>  
 N. Where does he live?  
 S. In Dalarna.  
 N. I thought he lived in Värmland.  
 S. He was born in Värmland and lived there for many years, but ten years ago he moved to Dalarna.  
 N. He must be rather old now.  
 S. He will be seventy-five this fall, but he is well and strong and will probably live many years yet.

N. Have you decided to go along to Norrland this summer?  
 S. I have been thinking about it and would of course like to go along, but I really don't believe that I can afford it.  
 N. That is too bad.<sup>6</sup> I spoke with Erik last night, and he thinks that we ought to ride our bicycles;<sup>7</sup> then the trip would be inexpensive.  
 S. I have a bicycle, of course.  
 N. Come along then. It is going to be fun. A nature lover like you can not resist<sup>8</sup> the grand Norrland.  
 S. I'll do my best, maybe I can scrape together enough money.  
 N. Yes, do that. Now I must go, I am sorry to say.<sup>9</sup> Good bye.  
 S. Good bye.

<sup>1</sup> all, *alldeles*. <sup>2</sup> I am getting some, *jag får mig lite*. <sup>3</sup> like to, *tycka om*, or *vilja*. <sup>4</sup> leave, *reser*. <sup>5</sup> get along well, *kommer bra överens*. <sup>6</sup> that is too bad, *det var synd*. See Lesson VII, Note 4. <sup>7</sup> ride our bicycles, *åka cykel*. <sup>8</sup> you can not resist, *du kan väl inte motstå*. <sup>9</sup> I am sorry to say, *tyvärr*.

## E

Write about one page of conversation in Swedish basing it on this lesson.

## LESSON II

## A

Memorize the following as well as you can. Study the notes and get familiar with the expressions found there. Before beginning work on this lesson review Lesson I, Notes 6.

I BUTIKEN.<sup>1</sup>

- B. Vad kan jag stå till tjänst med?
- K. Jag skulle vilja se på en filthatt.
- B. Är det någon särskild färg eller modell, min herre<sup>2</sup> önskar?
- K. Jag vill ha en grå.
- B. Vilket nummer har min herre?<sup>3</sup>
- K. Jag vet inte riktigt.
- B. Vi tar väl fram ett par stycken,<sup>4</sup> så får vi se vilken som passar. Här har vi en trevlig modell, den är mycket populär i år. Sätt på den, så ja, var så god och titta i spegeln.<sup>5</sup> Ser den inte elegant ut?<sup>6</sup>
- K. Den ser ut som de flesta andra hattar. För stor är den också; den sjunker långt ned på örön på mig.<sup>7</sup>
- B. Den här<sup>8</sup> är ett nummer mindre.
- K. Det är visst rätta storleken.
- B. Den passar utmärkt. En verkligt stilig hatt.
- K. Vad kostar den?
- B. Tolv kronor.
- K. Den duger, jag tar den.
- B. Får det lov att vara något annat?
- K. Ja, jag skulle ha något som passar till julklapp åt en femtonårs pojke.<sup>9</sup>

- B. Ett par handskar<sup>10</sup> kanske? Vi har just fått in ett nytt lager. Här har vi dem, varma och välgjorda.
- K. Vad för slags skinn är det?
- B. Renskinn.
- K. Hos Lundberg och Petersson skyltas också med ren-skinnshandskar.
- B. Ja, de är moderna i år . . . renskinnshandskarna menar jag.
- K. Jaja, de är ju era konkurrenter. Men vilket nummer har en femtonåring?
- B. Det här paret borde passa. Om det inte är rätta storleken, går det ju alltid an att byta.<sup>11</sup>
- K. Vad kostar de?
- B. Sju och femtio paret.<sup>12</sup>
- K. Det är väl dyrt.<sup>13</sup> Efter jul realiseras ni dem väl för halva priset.
- B. Nej, det är jag inte rädd för att vi behöver göra. De blir nog slutsålda före jul.
- K. Ja, jag tar dem.
- B. Någonting annat?
- K. Ja, men jag vet inte vad. Jag har hållit på och köpt<sup>14</sup> julklappar en hel vecka, men jag behöver ännu en del saker.
- B. En slips kanske? Så här före jul<sup>15</sup> har vi alltid ett stort urval. I år har vi många nya och trevliga mönster.
- K. Nej, jag går till sportaffären ett slag<sup>16</sup> och ser vad som finns där.
- B. Jag skall slå in sakerna då. Så där ja, var så god, här är paketet.
- (K. betalar.) Det är jämna pengar. Tack så mycket.
- K. Kanske jag kan få den här femman<sup>17</sup> växlad? Jag behöver växel.

B. Det går visst för sig. Fyra enkronor och fyra tjugoemöringar. Var så god.  
 K. Tack så mycket.

## B

## NOTES

1. *butik*, store, pronounced with long, stressed i. Swedish has a number of words ending in -ik, which are all pronounced with a long stressed i: *fabrik*, factory, *musik*, music, *relik*, relic, *gymnastik*, gymnastics, *lyrik*, lyric, *fysik*, physics. Other words applied to stores are: *affär*, store, often used in compounds such as *herrekiperingsaffär*, men's clothing store, *järnaffär*, hardware store, *speceriaffär*, *matvaruaffär*, both meaning grocery store, *fiskaffär*, fish store, *skoaffär*, shoe store, *charakteriaffär*, butcher shop.

*Affär* also means business in general. *Han har egen affär*. He has a business of his own. *Ett affärsföretag*. A business enterprise. *Han har tråssliga affärer*. He is in financial trouble.

*Handel* means commerce or trade, but in compounds it may also mean store: *bokhandel*, book store, *diversehandel*, general store. *Bod* is another term for store generally found in compounds: *handelsbod*, general store.

Other business terms are: *aktiebolag* (pronounced *aktsiebolag* or *aksiebolag*, joint stock company, *bolag*, company, concern, *kompani* (long, stressed i), company, *firma*, firm.

2. *Min herre*, you. For a discussion of terms of address see Lesson III, Note 6.  
 3. *Vilket nummer har min herre?* What size do you take?  
 4. *Vi tar väl fram ett par stycken*. We'll take out a couple.  
 5. *Så ja, var så god och titta i spegeln*. There you are. Please look in the mirror. *Så (där) ja* indicates readiness on the part of a person to begin a task, or it is said when something is finished.

Examples:

*Så ja, här kommer Erik; nu kan vi börja.*  
 Here Eric comes, now we can begin.  
*Så där ja, nu kan vi gå.*  
 All right, now we can go (now let's go).  
*Så där ja, det var den sista; nu är vi färdiga.*  
 All right, that was the last one, now we are finished.

## LESSON TWO

*Var så god* is an expression of politeness. It is used when offering something to a person, or when inviting someone to do something. In some cases it can not be adequately translated as in *var så god, här är paketet*, which would simply translate "here is your package." In other sentences the translation may be "please" or "you are welcome."

Examples:

*Var så god och stig på.* Please come in.

*Var så god och sitt.* Please sit down.

*Tack så mycket. Var så god.* Thank you. You are welcome.

6. *Ser den inte elegant ut?* Does it not look elegant?  
 7. *öronen på mig*, colloquial for *mina öron*, my ears. This type of expression is not uncommon in Swedish.

Examples:

*Det regnar i ansiktet på honom.*

It is raining in his face.

*När hunden sprang i gräset, såg vi bara svansen på honom.*

When the dog ran in the grass we saw only his tail.

8. *den här*, this one. More formal would be *denna*.  
 9. *en femtonårs pojke*, a boy of fifteen; an example of the so-called "genitive of measure" common in Swedish.

Examples:

*I tre års tid.* For three years.

*Efter tio års bortvärvo.* After ten years absence.

*En trelitersflaska.* A bottle or pail holding three liters.

10. *ett par handskar*, a pair of gloves. Notice that the expression lacks a counterpart for "of" in the corresponding English expression. This is regular usage in Swedish: *en kopp kaffe*, *ett glas mjölk*, a cup of coffee, a glass of milk.  
 11. *går det ju alltid an att byta*, they can always be exchanged. In this usage *går an* implies permission.

Examples:

*Går det an att få låna er tidning?*

May I borrow your newspaper?

*Det går inte an att göra så.*

You must not do that.

When standing alone *det går (väl) an* may mean "fairly well," "it will pass."

Examples:

*Hur tyckte du om föredraget? Å, det gick väl an, fast det var för långt.*

How did you like the lecture? Oh, it was all right, though it was too long.

*Hur står det till? Tack, det går väl an.*

How are you? Fairly well, thank you.

12. *Sju och femtio paret*, seven fifty a pair. Notice that the noun stands in the definite form, which is the normal.

Examples:

*Mjölken kostar tjugoem öre liter.*

The milk costs twenty-five cents per liter.

*Två kronor kilot.* Two crowns per kilogram.

*Tyget kostar en och femtio metern.* The cloth costs one fifty per meter.

An exception is *per styck*, "apiece," where the indefinite is often used. *De kostar fem öre per styck* or *fem öre styck*. They cost five cents apiece.

13. *Det är väl dyrt.* It is rather expensive. *Väl* with long, stressed *ä*, and with the following word carrying an equal stress, means "rather," "quite."

Examples:

*Han är väl ung för en sådan syssla.*

He is rather young for such a task.

*Det är väl sent att gå nu.*

It is rather late to go now.

*Ganska* could replace *väl* in these sentences. For other uses of *väl* see Lesson I, Note 4, D.

14. *jag har hållit på och köpt*, I have been buying. *Och köpt* is colloquial for *att köpa*. *Hålla på* implies continued action.

Examples:

*Han håller på och skriver (att skriva, med att skriva) en bok.* He is writing a book.

*De höll på och sjöng (att sjunga, med att sjunga), när jag kom.* They were singing when I came.

*Han håller på och målar (att måla, med att måla) huset.*

He is painting the house.

With words denoting acts thought of as occurrences in which the time element is not taken into consideration (point-action

verbs) *hålla på* means "be on the point of," "almost."

Examples:

*Jag höll på att falla i sjön.*

I almost fell into the lake.

*Han höll på att bli överkörd av en bil.*

He was almost run over by an automobile.

*Jag höll på att sätta mig på din hatt.*

I almost sat down on your hat (I didn't see it).

15. *Så här före jul*, before Christmas. *Så här*, like this, this way, would be left out in translating this sentence.

16. *Jag går till sportaffären ett slag*, I'll go to the sporting goods store a while.

17. *femman*, short for *femkronosedel*, five-crown bill. *Femma* and *tia* are common for *femkronosedel* and *tiockronosedel* (five-crown bill and ten-crown bill, respectively). Any number may be similarly used to form nouns: *ettan*, the number one, *tolvan*, the number twelve. *Sjuan kom in först, och sexan blev andra man.* Number seven came in first, and number six came in second (in a race). These nouns are of the first declension; i. e. *två ettor*, "two ones."

## C

Using Notes for reference write the following in Swedish.

Adhere closely to the notes even though many of the expressions found there could very well be replaced by others.

1. Last year he was employed in a shoe store, but now he has a business of his own.
2. All right, now we can continue.
3. Please sit down.
4. He looks very kind.
5. There is a buzzing sound<sup>1</sup> in my ear.
6. A two-mile walk.
7. How are things<sup>2</sup> at home?
8. Thank you, fairly well.
9. My sister was sick last week, but she is better now.
10. How much do they cost apiece?
11. It is rather cold to go without a coat.
12. He is learning Swedish.
13. I almost dropped my book.
14. I will go and talk with Eric awhile.
15. This one seems to be the right size.

<sup>1</sup> There is a buzzing sound, *det surrar*. <sup>2</sup> How are things? *Hur står det till?*

## D

Write the following conversation in Swedish between Mr. Berg and the clerk.

## IN THE SHOE STORE

- C. What can I do for you?
- B. I want to buy a pair of shoes.
- C. Is there any special model you would like?
- B. Yes, the black ones<sup>1</sup> that you have in the window.
- C. Please be seated, and<sup>2</sup> I'll show them. (Puts on a shoe.)  
This is the right size. There you are, how does it fit?
- B. It is too large. (Walks a few steps back and forth.) This shoe is too long, it feels as if I had a ski on my foot.
- C. That is only because the shoe is new.
- B. No, it is too long. Let me try another pair.
- C. Try these.
- B. This is too narrow, it pinches across the foot.
- C. We will try this broad model.
- B. This fits better.
- C. It is a nice looking shoe, too.
- B. Not so bad.
- C. It is well made, the leather is of the best quality,<sup>3</sup> and the rubber heels are the best that one can buy.<sup>4</sup>
- B. What do they cost?
- C. Fourteen crowns.
- B. These will do. I'll take them.

## IN THE MEN'S CLOTHING STORE

- C. What can I do for you?
- B. I wish (to) buy a necktie.
- C. We have a very large selection in stock just now. Here we have many beautiful patterns. These cost four crowns apiece, these five, and then we have others that are cheaper.

## LESSON TWO

- B. The one with the red checks<sup>5</sup> there, is it made from wool?<sup>6</sup>
- C. Yes, it is all wool. A nice tie that one can wear with any suit.<sup>7</sup>
- B. How about that striped one then?<sup>8</sup>
- C. It is made from silk—imported. We also have plain ones in red, brown, and blue in the same quality.<sup>9</sup>
- B. I'll take the striped one. It is rather nice.
- C. It is a really beautiful tie. Would you like anything else?
- B. No thank you, I do not think so. (Pays.)
- C. That is the exact amount of money. Thank you. Here is your package.
- B. Thank you.

---

<sup>1</sup> the black ones, *de svarta*. <sup>2</sup> and, *så*. <sup>3</sup> best quality, see Lesson I, Note 9.  
<sup>4</sup> the best one can buy, *de bästa man kan få*. <sup>5</sup> the one with the red checks, *den rödrutiga*. <sup>6</sup> made from wool, *av ull*; made from silk, *av siden*. <sup>7</sup> with any suit, *till vilken kostym som helst*. <sup>8</sup> How about that striped one then? *An den randiga dä?* <sup>9</sup> plain ones in red, brown, and blue in the same quality, *enfärgade i rött, brunt, och blått i samma kvalitet*.

## E

Write about a page of conversation in Swedish basing it on this lesson.

## LESSON III

## A

Memorize the following conversation as well as you can.

## FRÖKEN ANDERSSON OCH HERR RYDBERG SAMTALA.

R. Och hur står det till hemma då?

A. Rätt så bra,<sup>1</sup> fast farmor har varit dålig<sup>2</sup> de senaste veckorna.

R. Det var tråkigt, jag hoppas hon blir bättre.

A. Ja, vi tar ju hand om henne<sup>3</sup> så gott vi kan. För ett par veckor sedan var det inte mycket med henne,<sup>4</sup> men nu är hon på bättringsvägen. Hon är mycket förtjust i oss barnbarn.

R. Det är ju inte att undra på. Hur många barnbarn har hon?

A. Vi är tre syskon hemma, så är det fyra kusiner i Stockholm, och så farbror Svens tvillingar; det blir nio till sammans.

R. Tänk, jag har inte en enda kusin. Mamma var enda barnet, och pappa har bara en bror, som är ungkarl.<sup>5</sup>

A. Herr Rydberg<sup>6</sup> är ju riktigt vanlottad.

R. Ja, verkligen. Jag har nästan tänkt adoptera en kusin på något sätt, helst en kvinnlig. Fröken Andersson vet väl händelsevis inte, hur jag skulle bära mig åt?<sup>7</sup>

A. Nej, tyvärr inte.

R. Men skämt åsido, man känner sig ensam utan andra släktingar än ens föräldrar och en gammal farbror.

A. Ja, det tror jag nog, men herr Rydberg har ju så många vänner och bekanta.

R. Det har jag förstås, men vänner och bekanta är inte det samma som släkt och familj. Apropå vänner, fröken Andersson är ju väldigt godhjärtad av sig,<sup>8</sup> inte sant?

A. Jag vet inte det precis. Hur så?

R. Jo, saken är den, att<sup>9</sup> jag nog kommer att känna mig ensam och övergiven i kväll, men om vi kunde tillbringa kvällen tillsamman vore det trevligt.

A. Tyvärr går det inte i dag.<sup>10</sup> Vi får nämligen främmande i kväll; en av pappas gamla skolkamrater kommer med fru och barn. Han är för resten<sup>11</sup> släkt med oss också på långt håll, hans mor gifte sig med<sup>12</sup> en av pappas kusiner. Jag har hört så mycket om honom, så jag skulle gärna vilja träffa honom.

R. Ett sådant tillfälle måste man ju ta vara på.<sup>13</sup> Men i morgon kväll då?

A. Nej, jag är upptagen då också.

R. I övernorgen då?

A. Kanske, men det är nog bäst att herr Rydberg ringer upp innan dess, så kan vi tala om saken. Nästa vecka har jag gott om tid.<sup>14</sup>

R. Jag ringer upp någon gång i morgon då och får besked.

A. Det blir bra. Nu måste jag gå.

R. Jag hoppas vi ses snart igen.

## B

## NOTES

1. *Rätt så bra.* Pretty good. *Rätt (så)* conveys the idea "rather."

Examples:

*Det är rätt (så) kallt ute.*

It is rather cold out.

*Han talar svenska rätt (så) bra.*

He speaks Swedish fairly well.

*Din farfar måste vara rätt (så) gammal.*

Your grandfather must be quite old.

2. *dålig*, sickly. *Dålig* may also mean "bad," "poor."

Examples:

*Det är dålig skörd i år.*

The harvest is poor this year.

*Jag ser dåligt utan glasögon.*

I can not see well without glasses.

*Han är en dålig människa.*

He is a (morally) bad person.

3. *vi tar hand om henne*, we take care of her. *Ta hand om* translates "take care of," "handle," "manage."

Examples:

*Låt mig ta hand om det här.*

Let me handle this matter.

*Vill du ta hand om barnet en stund?*

Would you take care of the child a while?

4. *det var inte mycket med henne* (stress *med*), she was very weak. *Det är inte mycket med* usually translates "not of much account," "not much good," but translations may vary to fit the context as above. Often *bevänt* is inserted as below:

Examples:

*Det är inte mycket bevänt med en häst, som är 15 år.*

A horse that is fifteen years old is not much good.

*Det är inte mycket bevänt med gräset här i skuggan.*

The grass is not much good here in the shade.

*Det är inte mycket bevänt med hans löften.*

His promises are not much good.

5. *ungkarl* (bachelor) pronounced *ungkar*, without the l.

6. *Herr Rydberg*, you. The form of address when speaking to one person is very complicated. If the person spoken to is a close friend, or relative, a child, or if an agreement has been made *du* is used. Otherwise title and name are used if they are known, or else the title alone. *herr Andersson, doktor Hultman, Har ingenjören flyttat?* Have you (speaking to an engineer) moved? *Herrn*, Sir, is also used, but it is considered less polite. When speaking to several gentlemen, however, the plural, *herrarna*, is correct. *Herrskapet* is a polite form of address when speaking to a mixed group. *Damen*, lady, is used by a store clerk addressing a woman customer, but it will not pass in the drawing room while the plural, *damerna*, is correct regardless of place. A male customer is addressed *min herre*, Sir, provided the clerk does not know the title and name, which would be first choice. Note that when the title is used alone it stands in the definite. For many years *ni* has tried to establish itself for universal use like the English "you," but it is not yet fully accepted. In easy speech it will often pass and is correct for the plural, but many persons

feel offended when addressed *ni* in the singular. On the other hand, *ni* is used on some very solemn and formal occasions as for example when new members are received into the *Svenska akademien*, a most august body composed of eighteen of the most prominent men of letters in Sweden, they are addressed *ni*. The result of this confusion is that forms of address are often avoided causing ridiculous turns of speech.

7. *bära mig åt*, "go about it." This reflexive verb is common in Swedish.

Examples:

*Han bär sig dumt åt.* He acts stupidly.

*Så du bär dig åt!* How (stupidly) you act!

*Jag vet inte, hur jag skall bära mig åt.*

I don't know what to do.

8. *Fröken Andersson är ju väldigt godhjärtad av sig.* You are very kind hearted, isn't that right? *Av sig* carries the idea "be inclined to be."

Examples:

*Som liten var hon blyg av sig.*

As a child she was inclined to be bashful.

*Du är väl inte den, som är rödd av dig.*

But you are generally not so easily scared.

*Han är alltid så omtänksam av sig.*

He is always so considerate.

9. *saken är den att*, it is like this, the fact is.

10. *Tyvärr går inte det i dag.* I am sorry, but I couldn't do that today. Beside the basic meaning "go," "walk," the verb *gå* appears with other meanings in various idioms.

Examples:

A. In expressions where English also uses "go."

*Det går bra.* It goes well.

*Han har gått igenom mycket.* He has gone through much.

*Allting går på tok.* Everything goes wrong.

B. To denote mechanical action where English uses "run" or "work."

*Min klocka går inte.* My watch does not run.

*Tåget går med elektricitet.* The train is run by electricity.

C. To express that something is or is not feasible.

*Han tror, att han kan leva lika billigt här som på landet, men det går inte.*

He believes that he can live just as cheaply here as in the country, but that can not be done.

*Det går inte att lära honom någonting.*

One can not teach him a thing.

*Det går inte att reparera den här, ni måste köpa en ny.*  
This can not be repaired, you must buy a new one.

D. Also note the following:

*Gå till*, "happen," "be performed." As a rule *gå till* is used for "happen" when the action involves a series of events. It occurs chiefly in the past tense. *Ske* and *hända* also mean "happen" and may be substituted for *gå till*.

*Hur gick det till? Jo, han skulle klättra ut på grenen, när han förlorade fotfästet och föll.*

How did it happen? He was about to climb out on the branch when he lost his footing and fell.

*Det hände (skedde) (not gick till) i Mexiko.*

It happened in Mexico.

*Det går till så, att man tar . . .*

It is done this way, that one takes . . .

*Det hände (skedde) (not gick till) alldeles oförväntat.*

It happened entirely unexpectedly.

*Gå sönder*, break, go to pieces.

*Glaset föll i golvet och gick sönder.*

The glass fell on the floor and broke.

*Åskan går.* It thunders.

1. *Han är för resten . . .* Besides, he is . . . *För resten* usually translates "besides," "furthermore," "as far as that goes," but there are also other possibilities.

Examples:

*Det har jag inte råd till heller, för resten.*

I can't afford it either, as far as that goes.

*Vad gjorde du i går, för resten?*

What did you do yesterday, by the way?

*Och för resten är det för sent nu.*

And furthermore, it is too late now.

*Det tycker han också, för resten.*

That's what he thinks too.

12. *gifte sig med*, got married to. Similarly *förlova sig*, get engaged to: *På juldagen förlovade de sig, och de tänker gifta sig i vår.* They got engaged on Christmas Day, and they intend to marry this spring.

13. *Ett sådant tillfälle måste man ju ta vara på.* One must of course make use of an opportunity like that. *Ta vara på* may also translate "take care of," "look after." In some cases *ta hand om* and *ta vara på* are interchangeable. See 3.

Examples:

*Skall jag taga vara på min broder?*

Am I my brother's keeper?

*Ska jag ta vara på den här tidningen?*

Shall I take care of (keep) this newspaper?

*Tag vara på tiden.*

Don't waste your time. Make use of your time.

*Han tog vara på (tog hand om) den.*

He took care of it.

14. *Nästa vecka har jag gott om tid.* Next week I'll have lots of time. Notice that *vecka* stands in the indefinite. When no proclitic definite article is used with:

A. *följande*, following, *förliden* (neut. *förlidet*, pl. *förlidna*), past last, *samma*, same, *kommande*, coming, *nästa*, next, the following noun does not take the suffixed definite article.

*Följande dag, förlidet år, kommande vecka.*

The following day, last year, next week.

B. With *första*, first, *förra*, past, last, *enda*, only, *halva*, half, *hela*, whole, *rätta*, right, *senare*, latter, *senaste*, last, the following noun does take the suffixed definite article.

*Första dagen, förra året, halva taket, hela huset.*

The first day, last year, half of the roof, the whole house.

*Gott om* means "plenty," "lots of," "much," "many."

Examples:

*Det är gott om äpplen i år.*

Apples are plentiful this year.

*Han har gott om pengar.*

He has lots of money.

## C

Using Notes for reference write the following in Swedish. Adhere closely to the Notes even though a number of expressions found there could very well be replaced by others.

1. Time<sup>1</sup> goes fast.
2. He tried to catch the bird, but it could not be done.
3. The window broke.
4. He acts as if he were crazy.
5. He has a guilty<sup>2</sup> conscience.
6. When he does not sleep well nights he is not much good.
7. How shall I go about it to get my money back?
8. He does not believe it himself either, as far as that goes.
9. There was lots of snow last winter.
10. The oldest brother takes care of the younger ones.<sup>3</sup>
11. It thunders.
12. He married her.

<sup>1</sup> Write, The time . . . . <sup>2</sup> guilty, bad. <sup>3</sup> the younger ones, *de yngre*.

## D

Translate the following conversation into Swedish. Use intimate form of address.

MR. LINDGREN AND MR. BJÖRKLUND ARE CONVERSING.

- L. So, you have visitors?
- B. Yes, a cousin from Stockholm is here.
- L. Is it Mr. Ahlberg whom I met last spring?
- B. No. Ahlberg does not have time to visit relatives now; he got married last week and is on his honeymoon.
- L. Wasn't he engaged to one of your schoolmates?
- B. Yes, so he was,<sup>1</sup> I believe they met in (the) school.
- L. Yes, so it goes.
- B. The man who is visiting is much older than Ahlberg, and he is an old bachelor. He is very kindhearted, and we like him very much. He is not my real cousin, uncle and aunt adopted him when he was little.

- L. We have an old bachelor in the family, too; we have tried to get him to marry, but it won't work.
- B. It seems that<sup>2</sup> you take after your uncle in that respect.
- L. Do you think so?
- B. Oh yes, one could almost call you a woman-hater.
- L. One can certainly not say<sup>3</sup> that about you. The fact is, that I am a little bashful, and besides, I don't have time for such things.
- B. That is a little difficult to believe. You are not bashful, and you have just as much time as anybody else.
- L. When one studies like I do . . .
- B. One should not study like you; you study too much. You ought to be with<sup>4</sup> your friends more. I'll have to take care of you, I believe.
- L. In what way?<sup>5</sup>
- B. If you can tear yourself from your books some evening next week you'll see.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> so he was, *det var han*. <sup>2</sup> It seems that, *Det ser ut som*. <sup>3</sup> One can certainly not say, *Det kan man då inte säga*. <sup>4</sup> You ought to be with, *Du borde vara tillsammans med*. <sup>5</sup> In what way? *På vilket sätt?* <sup>6</sup> You'll see, *så får du se*.

## E

Write about one page of original conversation in Swedish basing it on this lesson.

## LESSON IV

## A

Memorize the following conversation.

HERR LANDQUIST OCH HERR SUNDÉN<sup>1</sup> SAMTALA.

L. Skall du resa hem till jul?

S. Ja, gudskelov, och jag stannar hemma till trettondagen.

L. Jag skall också fira jul i familjekretsen enligt gammal svensk sed.

S. Ån nyår då?

L. Då är jag bjuden till morbror Gustavs,<sup>2</sup> de har alltid ett hejdundrande kalas på nyårsafton, det är så det räcker för ett helt år.<sup>3</sup>

S. Det är likadant med en gammal moster, som jag har.<sup>4</sup> Hon har namnsdag och födelsedag på samma datum och då ställer hon till med en fest<sup>5</sup> utan like, må du tro.<sup>6</sup> Både släkt och grannar, vänner och fiender är inbjudna.

L. Förr i tiden<sup>7</sup> var det ju vanligt, att man gav barnen namn så att namnsdag och födelsedag kom samtidigt.

S. Ja, det var ju det, men tänk så synd det är om alla de gamla tanterna,<sup>8</sup> som nu kan ha bara ett kafferep i stället för två.

L. Det är inte så farligt med den saken,<sup>9</sup> tanterna behöver inga bemärkelsedagar för att ha kafferep.

S. Varifrån kommer sedan med namnsdagarna egentligen?<sup>10</sup>

L. Det är visst ett arv från den katolska tiden,<sup>11</sup> när helgonen hade var sin dag, då de ärades.

S. Hade vi så många helgon i gamla Sverige då,<sup>12</sup> så att det räckte till med ett för var dag?

L. Det hade vi antagligen inte, men kanske de inte behövde vara helgon för att komma in i almanackan, och kanske inte svenska heller.

S. Det värsta är väl i alla fall<sup>13</sup> att vara född på själva jul-

any way

afton;<sup>14</sup> då får man ju aldrig någon födelsedagspresent, bara julklappar.

L. Ja, det häller jag med om.<sup>15</sup> Det är illa nog att vara född i mellandagarna, som jag är, det blir inte mycket bevändt med födelsedagsfirandet då heller.

S. Jag tycker om när julen kommer, för då kommer nyår, påsk och pingst inte så långt efter.

L. Jag tycker om julen av andra orsaker.

S. Det gör ju jag också naturligtvis, men det är härligt med lov i alla fall.

L. Du är visst lat av dig. Du vill ha långa jul- och påsklov och så semester hela sommaren.

S. Det är nog lite överdrivet, i somras hade jag bara ledigt två veckor.

L. Ja, jag vet det. . . . Om vi inte träffas före helgen, får jag väl önska dig en glad jul och ett gott nytt år.<sup>16</sup>

S. Tack, likaledes. Hälsa hem.

## B

## NOTES

1. Sundén, notice the accent mark. It is used with e in some Swedish surnames such as *Franzén*, *Tegnér*, *Widén*, *Linné* and for a final e in a number of nouns of foreign origin, some of which are: *allé*, road, or walk bordered by (planted) trees; *armé*, army; *idé*, idea; *kafé*, establishment where coffee and other refreshments are served; *kupé*, compartment in a railway coach, coupe.
2. *morbror Gustavs*, uncle Gustavs. Swedish, like English, adds an s to the name of a person to indicate the family or home of the person.
3. *det är så det räcker för ett helt år*, it is enough to last for a whole year.  
*så det räckte till*, so that there was enough.  
*räcka* or *räcka till* translates "to last," "be enough."

Examples:

*Kaffet räckte inte till åt alla.*

There was not enough coffee to go around.

*Advanced Spoken Swedish.* 3.

*Köp så det räcker.* Buy so there will be enough.  
*Det räcker nog.* It is probably enough.

4. *en gammal moster, som jag har*, an old aunt of mine.
5. *då ställer hon till med en fest*, then she arranges a party. *Ställa till* often means "arrange" in a somewhat derogatory sense, or it is used about something less dignified.

Examples:

*Vad har du nu ställt till med?*  
 What have you done now?  
*Nu har du ställt till det vackert.*  
 Now you have made a nice mess of it.  
*De ställde till med dans på logen.*  
 They arranged a barn dance.

6. *må du tro*, I can tell you. This is perhaps the most common translation of this idiom, though other expressions of affirmation may also be used.

Examples:

*Det är inte så lätt, må du tro.*  
 It is not so easy, I can tell you.  
*Och då må du tro, att han blev arg.*  
 And then he got angry, believe me.  
*Du må tro, att han blev förvånad, när han såg oss.*  
 You can't imagine how surprised he was when he saw us.

7. See Lesson XV, Note 7.

8. *men tänk så synd det är om alla de gamla tanterna*, but (consider) what a pity it is about all the old ladies. *Vara synd om* or *tycka synd om* both mean "shame," "pity," "feel sorry for."

Examples:

*Jag tycker synd om honom.* I feel sorry for him.  
*Det är synd om de fattiga.* The poor are to be pitied.  
*Jag kan inte följa med.* *Det var synd.*  
 I can not go along. That is too bad.  
*Det var synd att hugga ned ett så vackert träd.*  
 It would be a shame to cut down such a beautiful tree.

9. *Det är inte så farligt med den saken*, is in this context best expressed by "that is all right." *Farligt* alone means "dangerous(ly)," but its meaning in idioms is greatly modified.

Examples:

*Var det inte väldigt hett i Texas? Inte så farligt.*  
 Wasn't it awfully hot in Texas? No, not so bad.

*Du är väl aldeles uttröttad efter resan? Nej, det är inte så farligt.*

I suppose you are dead tired after your trip. No, not bad.  
*Han påstår, att regnet förstörde hela skörden, men det är nog inte så farligt.*

He claims that the rain destroyed the whole harvest, but it probably is not so bad.

10. *Varifrån . . . egentligen?* From where does the custom to have name days come? *Egentligen* is sometimes omitted when translating, sometimes it translates "really," "properly."

Examples:

*Vad vill han egentligen?* What does he really want?

*Egentligen skulle han betala räkningen.*

He really ought to pay the bill.

*Den skulle egentligen målas röd, men vi har bara grön färg.*  
 It should really be painted red, but we have only green paint.

11. *Det är visst ett arv från den katolska tiden.* I believe that is a heritage from the days when Sweden was Catholic. *Visst* "certain(ly)" in this idiom carries the idea "is supposed to," "I think," "I believe."

Examples:

*Det regnar visst.* I believe it is raining.

*Han tror visst, att han kan göra som han vill här.*

He seems to think that he can do as he pleases here.

*Han dog visst i fjol.* I think he died last year.

*Han har visst pengar.* He is supposed (said) to have money.

*Du tycker visst om den här.* You seem to like this one.

12. Sweden was Catholic up to the end of the sixteenth century. At present there are perhaps 10,000 Catholics in Sweden.

13. *Det värsta är väl i alla fall.* But the worst is after all. *I alla fall* may also translate "you must admit," "I must say."

Examples:

*Det är storslaget i alla fall.*

It is grand, I must say.

*Det är nog lite överdrivet i alla fall.*

But that is a bit exaggerated, you must admit.

In other sentences the expression translates closer to the basic meaning of the words "in any event," "anyway."

## Examples:

*Det blir sent, men kom i alla fall.*

It will be late, but come anyway.

*Det stod som spön i backen, men vi gick i alla fall.*

The rain came down in sheets, but we went anyway.

14. *på själva julafton*, on Christmas Eve itself.

15. *Ja, det håller jag med om.* Yes, I agree there. *Hålla med* without the *om* means "side with," "stand up for."

## Examples:

*Hon håller alltid med sina egna barn.*

She always stands up for her own children.

*Pojken håller med sin syster fast hon har orätt.*

The boy stands up for his sister though she is wrong.

16. *en glad jul och ett gott nytt år*, a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. Other common greetings are: *Glad påsk*. Happy Easter. *Lycka till*, Good luck. *Lycklig resa* or *Lycka till på resan*, Bon voyage. *Hjärtliga lyckönskningar*, My best wishes.

## C

Using Notes for reference write the following in Swedish. Adhere closely to the notes even though some of the expressions found there could very well be replaced by others.

1. The food lasted only two days.
2. I feel sorry for him.
3. She said that she had such a headache that she can not come, but it is probably not so bad, she does not want to come.
4. The skis are really mine though he uses them.
5. I believe he intends to move this fall.
6. Take it anyway.
7. That is childish, I must say.
8. Do you agree there?
9. What do people really do, who live here?
10. He is supposed to have a brother here, too.

## D

Translate the following into Swedish. Use as many idioms from this lesson as you can.

MR. LANDQVIST AND MR. SUNDÉN ARE CONVERSING.

L. Where will you spend the holidays?

S. As soon as the vacation begins I'll go home.

L. Weren't you home lately?

S. Yes, in November when my parents celebrated their silver wedding. That was something grand, I tell you. In the morning<sup>1</sup> the school children sang for them, my father is a schoolteacher as you know, and there came telegrams and flowers from near and far, and in the evening<sup>1</sup> they had a big party.

L. Imagine when you and I get that old. But where will you celebrate Christmas?

S. With a schoolmate who lives in the country.

L. In the country!

S. Yes, my friend<sup>2</sup> says that everything will be according to old Swedish custom with fish and porridge and a sheaf for the birds, and then we'll ride to the Christmas matins by sleigh with torches.<sup>3</sup> He also intends to arrange a sleighride party for his friends at home.

L. That sounds romantic.

S. It will be an ideal Christmas.

L. But one really should spend Christmas at home when one has a home.

S. Oh, I don't know that. It will be nice to get away from<sup>4</sup> the bustle in the city.

L. The bustle in the city isn't so bad.

S. In many cases life in the country is much more pleasant than here in the city. Midsummer,<sup>5</sup> for example, one really should celebrate in Dalarna.

L. I agree there, and on Walpurgis night<sup>6</sup> one ought to be in Upsala.

S. Yes, Walpurgis night in Upsala is after all something one never forgets.

L. Now I must go and mail this letter; it is for Dad's birthday.  
 S. In case I don't see you before the holidays I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.  
 L. Thank you, the same to you.

1 In the morning, *på morgonen*, in the evening, *på kvällen*. 2 friend, here *kamrat*. 3 In many parts of Sweden the farmers used to ride to *jultotta* carrying lighted torches in their sleighs. After the service they would vie with one another to get home as fast as possible, because the first one home would have good luck during the coming year. Christmas fish and porridge, *tutfisk och gröt*, are traditional Christmas dishes. *Lutfisk* is dried and salted fish which must be soaked in lye and water for a week or more before it can be cooked. The particular kind of *gröt* eaten at Christmas is made from rice. It is sprinkled with sugar and cinnamon and is eaten with milk or cream. Often an almond is put into the *gröt* while in preparation, and the marriageable person who gets the almond at the table will then be married during the next year. It is customary among the farmers to put aside one or more unthreshed sheaves, usually oats, which during the winter are put out on stakes for the birds. A piece of suet is also nailed to the window frame for the *talgöze*, the titmouse. 4 get away from, *komma ifrån*. 5 *Midsommar* has a religious significance being celebrated as the birthday of John the Baptist. By tradition, however, it is primarily celebrated as a folk festival with dancing around the Maypole, an event especially interesting in the province of Dalar-na, where the people, dressed in colorful peasant costumes, gather to enjoy the ancient folk dances. 6 Walpurgis night, *valborgsmässaften*, comes on April 30. Though named after the German saint Walborg (710-779 A.D.) it is a carryover from old Germanic spring festivals. In the evening bonfires are lit on mountains and hills. Originally symbols of warmth and light of the returning sun, these fires later served to drive off broom-riding witches on their way to old heathen places of sacrifice, where they roistered and hobnobbed with the devil. On *valborgsmässaften* the students at Uppsala University gather to greet the return of spring with song, a custom which to a lesser degree is practiced also in other parts of the country.

### E

Write an original Swedish composition covering about a page basing it on this lesson.

## LESSON V

### A

Memorize the following conversation.

#### HERR ÖSTERGREN OCH HERR ENGSTRÖM SAMTALA.

Ö. Du ser väldigt glad ut. Har du vunnit på lotteri?<sup>1</sup>  
 E. Nej, en sådan tur har jag inte, men vi spelade fotboll<sup>2</sup> mot Sportklubben i dag och vann.  
 Ö. Det är på tiden<sup>3</sup> att ni vinner igen, ni har inte vunnit på länge.<sup>4</sup>  
 E. Vi är inte så styva i fotboll, det medger jag, men i allmän idrott<sup>5</sup> klarar vi oss mot vem som helst.<sup>6</sup>  
 Ö. Blev inte en av era medlemmar svensk mästare i tiokamp här om året?<sup>7</sup>  
 E. Jo, det stämmer,<sup>8</sup> men i år har han ont i foten och han lider ofta av huvudvärk,<sup>9</sup> och har inte deltagit i någon tävling. I fjol deltog en annan medlem i Vasaloppet<sup>10</sup> och kom in som fjärde man.<sup>11</sup>  
 Ö. Tacka vet jag<sup>12</sup> skidåkning, det är i alla fall den bästa sporten. Synd bara att säsongen är så kort.  
 E. Menar du, att du skulle vilja ha vintern längre än den är?  
 Ö. Nej, inte det precis, men jag ville gärna idka min favoritsport mer än jag gör.  
 E. Varför flyttar du inte till Lappland då?  
 Ö. När man är fattig, måste man stanna där man kan förståna sitt uppehälle.  
 E. Men tänk så rik på sport sommaren är jämförd med vintern, man kan simma, segla, cykla och spela tennis, och så är det orientering<sup>13</sup> och kanotidrott.<sup>14</sup>  
 Ö. Ja, det är gott och väl, men jag föredrar skidåkning i alla fall.

E. Vår förening tänker anlägga en skidbacke, så snart penningfrågan kan ordnas.

Ö. Det är den gamla vanliga historien<sup>15</sup> med penningfrågan. Kommunen har planerat en simhall, som också skall byggas, så snart medel kan anskaffas.

E. Det kommer nog med tiden, skall du få se.<sup>16</sup> Jag undrar hur det går i landskampen mot Finland nästa månad?

Ö. Är det i fotboll?

E. Ja, det är det.

Ö. Det gör egentligen detsamma,<sup>17</sup> vem som vinner.

E. Gör detsamma? Har du inga fosterlandskänslor alls?

Ö. Jo, det har jag, men huvudsaken är, att det blir en intressant match.

E. Det kan så vara,<sup>18</sup> och intressant blir den. Jag såg finnarna spela på Stadion i fjol.

Ö. Finnarna är utmärkta idrottsmän.

E. Nej, nu måste jag skynda mig. Jag är på väg till gymnasiet, och den börjar om tio minuter.

Ö. Det var sant,<sup>19</sup> du är ju en av Lings<sup>20</sup> efterföljare.

E. Ja, och det kommer jag att bli till döddagar.

## B

## NOTES

1. Lotteries are legal in Sweden for certain purposes such as raising funds for charities, to promote the theater, etc.
2. *spelade fotboll*, played soccer. *Fotboll*, soccer, is the most popular sport in Sweden. American football, baseball, basketball and golf are of little importance compared with other sports such as soccer, track and swimming.
- Spela* and *leka* both mean "to play." *Leka* is employed when amusement is involved as in children's play; *spela* is play in the sense of acting, gamble, contest or in music.

## Examples:

*Pojkarna leker soldat.* The boys play soldiers.  
*Han spelade bort sina pengar.* He gambled away his money.  
*Modern leker med barnet.* The mother plays with the child.  
*De spelade kort.* They played cards.  
*Huvudrollen spelades av den bekante skådespelaren Berg.*  
The leading part was played by the well known actor Berg.  
Also notice *Det spelar ingen roll.* That makes no difference, that is of no importance.

3. *Det är på tiden*, It is about time.  
4. *på länge*, for a long time. *På* used with a negative and an expression of time indicates a lapse of time between occurrences.

## Examples:

*Jag har inte sett honom på ett helt år.*  
I haven't seen him for a whole year.  
*Det har inte regnat på flera veckor.*  
It hasn't rained for several weeks.

For other expressions of time see Lesson I, Note 3.

5. *allmän idrott*, track and field sports. *Idrott*, the native term, and *sport*, borrowed from English, are both used for "sport." In general *idrott* applies to sports based primarily on physical training and ability, while *sport* is used for events such as hunting, sailing, or horse racing where the contestant depends largely or entirely on some tool or agent.
6. *vem som helst*, anybody. Also see Lesson VI, Note 8.
7. *här om året*, as if you would say "the other year" in English. *Här om dagen*, the other day, is also common.
8. *det stämmer*, that is right. *Stämma* also translates other ways: *Deras uppgifter om olyckan stämmer inte.* Their accounts of the accident do not agree.
9. *i år har han haft ont i foten och han lider ofta av huvudvärk*, this year he has had a bad (sore) foot and he often suffers from headaches. *Ha ont*, to have a pain. Also *göra ont*, hurt, have a pain.

## Examples:

*Det gjorde inte alls ont, när han drog ut tanden.*  
It did not hurt at all when he pulled the tooth.  
*Var har du ont or var gör det ont?*  
Where does it hurt?

*Han hade huvudvärk (ont i huvudet) hela dagen.*  
He had a headache all day.

10 *Vasaloppet*, "The Vasa Run," is a cross country race on skis held late in the winter every year since 1922. The course, which is located in the province of Dalarna, is the same which Gustav Vasa, "the Swedish George Washington," took in the year 1521. He was a young nobleman, who had been trying to arouse the peasants of Dalarna to go and fight the Danes, who ruled Sweden, but meeting with no response he despaired and set out on skis for Norway. However, the men of Dalarna soon realized their mistake and sent their best ski runner to bring back the fleeing patriot, who was overtaken near the border. Under Gustav's leadership the Danes were driven out, and Gustav ruled Sweden until his death in 1560. The course is 90 kilometers long (nearly 55 miles) as the crow flies and is covered by the winning contestants in slightly more than five and one half hours.

11. *fjärde man*, see Lesson II, Note 17.  
12. *Tacka vet jag*, Give me, As for me I like.

Examples:

*Ja, Chicago är nog bra, men tacka vet jag Minneapolis.*  
Yes, Chicago is all right, but give me Minneapolis.  
*Han tycker om sitt te, men tacka vet jag kaffe.*  
He likes his tea, but as for me, give me coffee.

13. *orientering*, a kind of cross country race, has gained great popularity since the nineteen-twenties. Just before the start, the contestants, who are supplied with compasses, are given maps of the territory involved and are informed of the goal. They then have to make their way as best they can over the often difficult terrain.  
14. *Kanotidrott*, canoeing. The common Swedish canoe is built on the pattern of the Eskimo kayaks.  
15. *Det är den gamla vanliga historien*. It is the same old story.  
16. *Det kommer nog med tiden, skall du få se.* It'll come in time. *Du skall få se*, "you will see," accompanies a statement about something which in the opinion of the speaker is likely to occur.

Examples:

*Det kommer nog att regna, skall du få se.*  
It is probably going to rain.  
*Du skall få se, att det blir som jag säger.*  
You will see that it turns out the way I say.

17. *Det gör egentligen detsamma*. It really makes no difference. *Det gör detsamma* may also translate "never mind," "it is all the same"; *Skall jag låsa dörren? Nej, det gör detsamma, den kan gärna stå oläst.* Shall I lock the door? No, it makes no difference, it can just as well be unlocked.  
18. *Det kan så vara.* That may be. That's all very well.  
19. *Det var sant.* That's right.  
20. *Per Henrik Ling* (1776-1839), author, patriot, and father of Swedish gymnastics.

## C

Using Notes for reference write the following in Swedish. Adhere closely to the Notes even though some of the expressions found there could very well be replaced by others.

1. He has not been here for a long time.
2. That makes no difference.
3. The boy plays with the dog.
4. I think that he will write soon.
5. Shall I return the books? No, never mind, you may keep them.
6. I saw him the other day.
7. That may be, but I won't go anyway.
8. He came with the same old story.
9. It is about time you came.
10. He can hold his own against anybody.
11. He had a pain in his back and could not work.

## D

Write the following conversation between Östergren and Engström using as many expressions from this lesson as you can.

Ö. I intend to go out sailing tomorrow. Would you like to come along?  
E. It depends on when you go. Early in the morning<sup>1</sup> I play tennis with a friend,<sup>2</sup> but we will probably quit about ten o'clock.<sup>3</sup>  
Ö. I can go any time. Come as soon as you are ready.  
E. I'll do that.

Ö. We really ought to have one more person<sup>4</sup> along since<sup>5</sup> there is so much<sup>6</sup> room in the boat. I wonder if Eric would like to go along?

E. He probably does not have time, he is playing soccer tomorrow.

Ö. He is a real athlete. Lately he got a prize in swimming. He is an able soccer player and an able skier.

E. Yes, he is good. Do you know that he got a position as physical education teacher some place in southern Sweden?

Ö. No, I have not heard that. That's fine, though it is too bad that the sport club must lose him.

E. Perhaps Sven would like to go along. He likes to sail.

Ö. I'll try to get hold of him.<sup>7</sup>

E. I'll take along (*med mig*) a few sandwiches in case we get hungry.

Ö. Of course we'll get hungry, you had better take<sup>8</sup> enough for us all. And don't forget your swimming trunks.

E. See you tomorrow then.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> early in the morning, *i morgon*. <sup>2</sup> friend, here: *kamrat*. <sup>3</sup> about ten o'clock, *vid tiotiden*. <sup>4</sup> one more person, *en till*. <sup>5</sup> since, *när*. <sup>6</sup> so much, *så gott om*. <sup>7</sup> get hold of him, *få fatt på honom*. <sup>8</sup> you had better take, *det är bäst att du tar*. <sup>9</sup> See you tomorrow then. *Vi träffas i morgon då*.

## E

Write about one page of original conversation in Swedish basing it on this lesson.

## F

Review Lessons I-V and write the following sentences in Swedish. The roman numerals refer to the lessons on which the sentences are based.

I. 1. The wind blows from the north. 2. The boy sat at the bridge whistling. 3. It has not rained for a whole month.

4. But he promised to come, didn't he? 5. I think it is very cold here. 6. We intend to buy a dog. 7. That is the most foolish suggestion I have ever heard. 8. And if he does not come?

II. 1. All right, now we can go. 2. Please come in. 3. Thank you. You are welcome. 4. After three hours of waiting he was allowed to come in. 5. He was working when I came. 6. I almost drowned. 7. It is not possible to learn to speak a foreign language so soon.

III. 1. The following night we heard him again. 2. The weather has been bad this summer. 3. He is inclined to be stingy. 4. My watch does not run. 5. It thunders. 6. I tried to convince him, but it didn't work. 7. Next week I will have lots of time.

IV. 1. This is not enough for seven persons. 2. He is not so dumb, I can tell you. 3. It is too bad that you must stay home. 4. I feel sorry for her. 5. What does he really want? 6. He must believe that we are afraid of him. 7. Yes, I agree there.

V. 1. My brother went to play with the boys, but I stayed home and played the piano. 2. That makes no difference. 3. I saw him the other day. 4. That may be, but why does he not try?

## LESSON VI

## A

Memorize the following conversation.

GROSSHANDLARE TEODOR BLOMBERG MED FRU BESE BYGG-MÄSTARE TIMMERHOLMS VILLA, SOM ÄR TILL SALU,<sup>1</sup> UTE I FÖR-STADEN.

T. Herrskapet<sup>2</sup> önskar bese villan, förstår jag.<sup>3</sup>

B. Ja, det gör vi.

Fru B. Jag hoppas det inte möter några hinder.<sup>4</sup>

T. Nej då, för all del.<sup>5</sup> Jag skall visa den med största nöje.<sup>6</sup>  
Vi kan ju börja med tomtens innan vi går in. Som herr-skapet ser är här en liten trädgård<sup>7</sup> med fruktträd, som borde blomma när som helst<sup>8</sup> nu.

Fru B. Är inte det väl<sup>9</sup> tidigt?

T. Det är ovanligt tidigt, men vi har ju en tidig vår i år.

Fru B. Och där har vi ett par rosenbuskar, tror jag.

T. Ja, det är röda rosor, och utmed vägen är en syrenhäck.

B. Flaggstången är för kort och staketet skulle vara högre, och jag tror, att det behövs nytt tegel på taket.

T. Ja, det är åtskilliga detaljer som borde ordnas innan villan säljes. Verandagolvet, till exempel, måste läggas om helt och hållet,<sup>10</sup> och kökstrappan skulle repareras. Grosshandlaren har bil förstås?

B. Ja, det har jag.

T. Tyvärr finns här inget garage,<sup>11</sup> men ett sådant kan byggas utan större kostnader.<sup>12</sup>

B. Ett garage måste man ju ha, och tomtens är stor nog.

T. Så ja, jag skall låsa upp<sup>13</sup> här, så att vi kan komma in. Den här vägen, om jag får be.<sup>14</sup>

B. Verandan tycker jag om. Den vetter åt söder, eller hur?<sup>15</sup>

T. Ja, det gör den. Vi har balkong också, som herrskapet kanske redan sett. Ja, här är förmaket.

Fru B. Vilka förtjusande tapeter!

B. Inte så illa, och rummet är stort och luftigt. Det här är förstås matsalen.

Fru B. Men titta dä, Teodor, vilken underbart vacker ut-sikt! Är det Mälaren som skymtar där?

T. Ja, det är Mälaren.

B. Värmeelementet är illa medfaret.<sup>16</sup>

Fru B. I det här rummet borde man ha en öppen spis.

B. Vad skall man med öppen spis att göra,<sup>17</sup> när man har centralvärme?

Fru B. Har du glömt så trevligt det är med en brasa på vinterkvällarna?

B. Man kan ju sätta in en spis om man vill; eller hur, byggmästarn?

T. Det kan man gött göra.

B. Ser du, då kan vi ha båda delarna.

T. Här är jungfruns rum, skafferi och kök. Jag hoppas herrskapet lägger märke till<sup>18</sup> den förstklassiga inred-ningen.

B. Det är nästan elegant kan man säga. Så skall det vara.

T. På andra våningen finns badrum, tre sovrum, och ett som passar till gästrum eller barnkammare.

B. Barnkammare behöver vi inte.

Fru B. Tamburen är så trång och mörk. Kan inte den göras ljusare på något sätt?<sup>19</sup>

T. Det enda vore, att ha den i ljusare färg.

B. Jaha, då går vi upp på andra våningen och tittar.

## B

## NOTES

1. *till salu*, for sale.
2. *Herrskapet*, you. See Lesson III, Note 6.
3. *förstår jag*, I take it, I understand.
4. *Jag hoppas det inte möter några hinder*, I hope there won't be any objections. I hope it won't be any trouble for you.
5. *Nej då, för all del*. Oh no, not at all.
6. *med största nöje*, with pleasure. See Lesson I, Note 9.
7. *trädgård*, flower or vegetable garden, not orchard as might be supposed. Orchard is *fruktträdgård*. The common *fruktträd* are: *äppelträd*, apple tree, *päronträd*, pear tree, *körsbärsträd*, cherry tree, *plommonträd*, plum tree.
8. *när som helst*, anytime. *Helst*, the superlative of *gärna*, translates "preferably," "rather," "best of all." With *som* it has the general meaning of "any."

Examples:

*Vem som helst får gå*. Anybody may go.  
*Han äter vad som helst*. He eats anything at all.  
*Vill du, att jag skall ta den med eller lämna den?*  
*Hur som helst*.  
 Do you want me to take it along or leave it?  
 Either way.  
*Han kommer vilken dag som helst*.  
 He'll come any day now.  
*Kom när som helst*. Come any time.  
*Jag skulle helst ha sett, att han inte reste ensam*.  
 I would rather have seen that (I would have liked it best if) he had not gone alone.  
*Vad vill du helst ha, ett äpple eller ett päron?*  
 Which would you prefer, an apple or a pear?

9. *väl*. See Lesson II, Note 13.

10. *Verandagolvet, till exempel, måste läggas om helt och hållt*.  
 The porch floor, for example, must be replaced entirely.  
*Läggas om* represents a group of expressions on *om* with the meaning "repeat," "duplicate."

Examples:

*Tre år senare gifte han om sig*.  
 Three years later he remarried.

## LESSON SIX

*Han blev omvald*. He was re-elected.  
*Jag hade inte tid att klä om mig*.  
 I did not have time to change clothes.  
*Det här duger inte, det måste du göra om*.  
 This won't do, you will have to do it over again.

*Helt och hållt* means "completely."

Examples:

*Han förstörde den helt och hållt*.  
 He destroyed it completely.  
*Jag är helt och hållt utan skuld*.  
 I am entirely without guilt.  
*Han har helt och hållt ändrat åsikt*.  
 He has changed views completely.

11. *garage* pronounce *garásj*.
12. *utan större kostnader*, without great expense. Note that *större* stands in the comparative. In a number of expressions Swedish employs the comparative degree of an adjective to indicate not direct comparison, but to convey the idea "rather (old, young, etc.)" or the like. Nouns modified by such adjectives stand in the indefinite declension.

Examples:

*Efter en längre tids sjukdom . . .*  
 Having been sick for some time . . .  
*Han mottog en större penningsumma*.  
 He received a considerable sum of money.  
*En äldre Herr inträdde i rummet*.  
 An elderly gentleman entered the room.  
*Flicka kunnig i enklare matlagning får plats*.  
 Wanted. Girl able to do plain cooking.

13. *läsa upp*, unlock; *läsa* alone or *läsa igen* is "to lock"; *Lås dörren*. Lock the door.
14. *om jag får* be, if you please.
15. *den vetter åt söder, eller hur?* it faces south, does it not? *Eller hur* expects confirmation.

Examples:

*Den är väl inte för stor, eller hur?*  
 It isn't too big, is it?  
*Han har väl tillräckligt med pengar, eller hur?*  
 He has enough money, hasn't he?

*Du stannar väl, eller hur?*  
You will stay, won't you?

16. *Värmeelementet är illa medfaret.* The radiator is in a very poor condition. *Illa medfaren* may also translate other ways.

Examples:

*Så illa medfarna dina skor är.*  
How badly worn your shoes are.  
*Pojken blev illa medfaren i slagsmålet.*  
The boy was roughly handled in the fight.

17. *Vad skall man med öppen spis att göra . . . ?* Why do you want a fireplace . . . ? *Skall . . . med . . . att göra*, "need," "want," "concern" sometimes has a disapproving or unfriendly quality.

Examples:

*Vad skall du med den här gamla klockan att göra?*  
What do you want this old watch for?  
*Vad har du med saken att göra?*  
How does that concern you?  
*Han har ingenting med mig att göra.*  
He does not need to bother about me.

18. *lägga märke till*, notice.

Examples:

*Har du lagt märke till den gamla damen, som bor här?*  
Have you noticed the old lady who lives here?  
*Lade du märke till hur tyst det var?*  
Did you notice how quiet it was?  
*Märka* alone could also be used instead of *lägga märke till*.  
The above examples would be: *Har du märkt . . . ? Märkte du . . . ?*

19. *kan inte den göras ljusare på något sätt?* Can it not be made lighter some way? *På . . . sätt* expresses manner or means.

Examples:

*På vad sätt kom han hit?* How did he get here?  
*Det kan man göra på många sätt.*  
That can be done in many different ways.  
*På detta sätt har han arbetat i många år.*  
He has worked like this for many years.

## C

Using Notes for reference write the following in Swedish. Adhere closely to the notes even though some of the expressions found there could very well be replaced by others.

1. I would like most of all to stay at home.
2. He can sleep any time and any place.
3. It is true what people say, is it not?
4. What good are books to him, he can hardly read.
5. All the windows face east.
6. My clothes are so worn that I must buy new ones.
7. You intend to stay at home, I take it?
8. One can earn money in various ways.
9. He lives in a small town<sup>1</sup> in southern Sweden.
10. I forgot to lock the door.
11. I had forgotten that entirely.

<sup>1</sup> town, here *samhälle*.

## D

Write the following in Swedish. The characters are the same as in Part A.

- B. Do you<sup>1</sup> intend to sell the house as it is?
- T. No, I am going to repair it first. Besides painting and paper hanging there is a new floor needed in the hall, and the stairway here needs to be repaired.
- B. What about the bathroom?
- T. It is going to be modernized, I intend to put in<sup>2</sup> a shower there.
- Mrs. B. The porch can be made<sup>3</sup> bigger, can it not? I think it is rather small.
- T. It can easily be made a couple of meters wider. If you still want the balcony we spoke about, I can build it without great expense.
- B. What do you<sup>4</sup> want a balcony for? We never use it anyway. No, if there is anything to be built, then<sup>5</sup> it is a garage. Besides, I think this house is too small for us.

Mrs. B. I agree that this is small, but it is so beautiful and pleasant here among the birches, and there is such a wonderful view over the lake.

B. I want something finer and bigger with a garden and garage.

T. If you<sup>6</sup> are interested in a larger house I happen to have<sup>7</sup> one which is also for sale.

B. Where is it located?

T. Out at Äppelviken. It is almost twice as large as this, four bedrooms upstairs, two bathrooms, garage and garden with a dozen fruit trees.

B. When may we come and look at it?

T. Any time.

B. I don't have time today, but I would like to go out there Saturday if it won't be any trouble.

T. Saturday will be just fine.<sup>8</sup> At what time will you come?

B. About eleven o'clock.<sup>9</sup>

T. Here is the address of<sup>10</sup> the house. I'll see you (on) Saturday then.

<sup>1</sup> Speaking to byggmästare Timmerholm. Use correct form of address.  
<sup>2</sup> put in, sätta in. <sup>3</sup> can be made. Man kan göra. <sup>4</sup> you, here; man. <sup>5</sup> to be built then, som skall byggas, så. <sup>6</sup> You, speaking to Mr. and Mrs. Blomberg. <sup>7</sup> I happen to have, har jag händelsevis. <sup>8</sup> just fine, alldeles utmärkt. <sup>9</sup> about eleven o'clock, vid elva-tiden. <sup>10</sup> of, here; till.

## E

Write an original conversation in Swedish of about one page basing it on this lesson. Use polite forms of address.

## LESSON VII

## A

Memorize the following conversation.

## ÅBERG OCH HOLMGREN SAMTALA.

A. Jaså, det är du, som kommer.

H. Jag stör inte, hoppas jag? Du ser yrvaken ut.

A. Nej då, var så god och stig på. Jag tog mig bara en liten tupplur; man blir så lat i den här värmen.

H. Hade jag vetat att du sov, skulle jag inte ha kommit. men det blev så långsamt<sup>1</sup> hemma.

A. Hur mycket är klockan,<sup>2</sup> för resten?

H. Precis halv fyra.<sup>3</sup>

A. Det var ett elegant armbandsur, du har.<sup>4</sup>

H. Utseendet är det inget fel på, men det går för fort.<sup>5</sup>

A. Min klocka är hos urmakaren.

H. Jaså?

A. När jag körde omkull<sup>6</sup> med cykeln här om dagen, slog jag sönder<sup>7</sup> både urtaylan och glaset. Timvisaren tapade jag, och minutvisaren bröt jag av.

H. Gjorde du dig illa?<sup>8</sup>

A. Nej, jag fick bara en liten skräma på knät.

H. Hur gick det till?

A. Det kom en bil om hörnet, och jag bromsade för häftigt. Det kunde ha gått illa, men jag kom undan lindrigt<sup>9</sup> den gången.

H. Man skall vara försiktig i trafiken.

A. Särskilt jag, som inte har någon livförsäkring.

H. Har ingen agent fått fatt på dig?<sup>10</sup>

A. Det är en från Säker,<sup>11</sup> som har sprungit här i ett helt år, men än så länge har jag klarat mig.<sup>12</sup>

H. Du menar väl Sälgström, han är ute i tid och otid.<sup>13</sup>

A. Nej, Sälgström känner jag inte,<sup>14</sup> den här heter Anders-

son. Men jag förstår inte hur jag kan vara så sömnig, fast jag sov till en kvart över åtta.

H. Du är en riktig sjusovare.<sup>15</sup>

A. Jag glömde att dra upp väckarklockan<sup>16</sup> i går kväll, så den stannade vid tvåtiden.

H. Jag vaknar alltid tidigt. Det är sällan jag sover till klockan sju.

A. Morgonstund har guld i mund, säger ordspråket.<sup>17</sup>

H. Du tror visst inte på det, av allt att döma.<sup>18</sup>

Å. Det var bra att du kom, annars hade jag kanske försövit mig; mamma bad mig<sup>19</sup> nämligen att möta henne vid femtåget.

H. Då har du fortfarande en hel timme på dig.<sup>20</sup> Har du lust<sup>21</sup> att ta en promenad innan du går till tåget?

A. Det vore inte så illa, jag behöver lite frisk luft.

H. Kom, så går vi.

## B

## NOTES

1. *långsamt*, lonesome, tedious, slowly. Do not use the adjective *långsam*, slow, in a sentence like "I am lonesome," which would be, *Jag har det (tycker att det är) långsamt*. *Jag är långsam* means "I am slow (in performing a task)."
2. *Hur mycket är klockan?* What time is it? *Klocka* and *ur* both mean watch or clock. The various time pieces are: *fickur*, watch, *armbandsur*, wrist watch, *väckarur*, alarm clock, *väggur*, wall clock, *elektriskt ur*, an electric clock, *dalklocka*, a kind of grandfather's clock made in Mora or some other locality in the province of Dalarna.
3. *Precis halv fyra*, Exactly three thirty. The Swedish way of telling time differs in some ways from that used in America: *klockan halv två* or *klockan ett och trettio*, one thirty o'clock; *klockan halv tre* or *klockan två och trettio*, two thirty o'clock, etc.; *en kvart i elva*, a quarter of eleven; *tjugo minuter i fem*, twenty minutes of five; *fem minuter i halv åtta*, seven twenty-five o'clock. In Sweden the twenty-four hour system is in force and

is regularly used in time tables for railroads, etc. Telling time then begins at midnight, which makes one o'clock, p.m., *klockan tretton*, two o'clock, *klockan fjorton*, etc., but *halv sexton*, *en kvart i femton*, etc., are not used. Instead one says *femton och trettio*, *fjorton och fyrtiofem*, etc.

4. *Det var ett elegant armbandsur du har.* What a nice wrist watch you have. *Det var* is used in exclamations and statements referring to present time though the verb is in the past tense. This use of the past emphasizes the first momentary impression, which is already past before there is time to express it in words.

## Examples:

*Jaså, du stannar i ett par dagar, det var bra, då kan vi talas vid om saken.*

So you are staying a couple of days, that's fine, then we can talk the matter over.

*Det var väldigt trevligt!* How nice!

*Det var en snygg kostym du har.* What a nice suit you have.

*Det var en stor fisk du har.* Var fick du den?

That is a big fish you have. Where did you catch it?

5. *Utseendet är det inget fel på, men det går för fort.* There is nothing wrong with its looks, but it is fast. *Min klocka går för fort.* My watch (clock) is fast. *Min klocka går efter.* My watch (clock) is slow.
6. *Jag körde omkull.* I upset (overturned). Also notice: *falla omkull*, to fall, tumble, topple over.
7. *slog jag sönder*, I broke, crushed.
8. *Gjorde du dig illa?* Did you hurt yourself?  
*Det kunde ha gått illa.* It could have been bad.  
*Det vore inte så illa.* That would not be so bad.  
The adverb *illa* may translate "bad," "wrong," "ill."

## Examples:

*Det står illa till för honom.* He is in a bad fix.

*Han bär sig illa åt.* He acts like a scoundrel.

*Han talar illa om alla människor.* He slanders everybody.

9. *jag kom undan lindrigt*, I got by easy. *Undan*, "away," "aside" is used in other idioms.

## Examples:

*Ställ undan dina skor.* Put away your shoes.

*Det går undan med arbetet.* The work is progressing rapidly.

*Vi hade det undangjort, när han kom.*  
We had it finished when he came.

10. *Har ingen agent fått fatt på dig?* Has no agent gotten hold of you? Also notice: *hinna* (*i*) *fatt*, overtake. *Jag hann* (*i*) *fatt honom*. I overtook him.
11. *Süker*, "secure," here, fictitious name for a life insurance company.
12. *än så länge har jag klarat mig*, as yet I have escaped (gotten by).
13. *Han är ute i tid och otid*. He is pestering people all the time. *Tid och otid*, in season and out of season.
14. *Sälgström känner jag inte*. I don't know Sälgström. "Know" is represented by three different verbs: *känna*, "to be acquainted with."

Examples:

*Jag har känt honom i många år.*  
I have known him for many years.  
*Jag känner honom bara till utseendet.*  
I know him just by sight.  
Also: *Jag känner igen honom*. I recognize him.  
*veta*, "to have knowledge of a fact."

Examples:

*Det visste jag redan i går.* I knew that yesterday already.  
*Vet han, att du är sjuk?* Does he know that you are sick?  
*kunna*, "to be capable of," "to have knowledge of."

Examples:

*Kan han engelska också?* Does he know English, too?  
*Jag kan inte den sången.* I do not know that song.  
*Han kan ingenting.* He does not know how to do anything.

15. *sjusovare*, literally "sevensleeper" (sleepyhead, sluggard) does not have reference to a person who sleeps to seven o'clock as might be inferred. The term is taken from an old legend about seven men who slept for 198 years. In continental Europe this legend was first recorded in the sixth century.
16. *Jag glömde att dra upp väckarklockan.* I forgot to wind the alarm clock. The verb *draga* "to pull," is used in a great many meanings.

## Examples:

*Han drar på sig skorna.* He puts on his shoes.

*Det drar här.* There is a draft here.

*Han drog på munnen.* He smiled faintly.

*Det drar ut på tiden.* It takes a long time.

*Han drar sig tillbaka.* He retires.

*Jag ligger bara och drar mig.*

I am just stretching out for a minute.

*Dra åt skogen, din dumbom!*

Go jump in the lake, you blockhead!

17. *Morgonstund har guld i mund, säger ordspråket.* The early bird catches the worm, says the proverb.
18. *Du tror visst inte på det av allt att döma.* You don't believe that judging from everything.
19. *mamma bad mig*, mother asked me. Swedish has two verbs for the English "ask," *bedja* (shorter form *be*), and *fråga*, having different meanings.

*Bedja* means ask in the sense of "request." It also means "pray."

## Examples:

*Gossen ber om en kaka.* The boy asks for a cookie.

*Vi harbett honom att skriva, så snart han kommer hem.*

We have asked him to write as soon as he gets home.

*Han bad till Gud.* He prayed to God.

*Fråga* is to ask in the sense of "question."

## Examples:

*Han frågade, när vi tänker flytta.*

He asked when we intend to move.

*Jag skall fråga honom, hur snart det blir färdigt.*

I will ask him how soon it will be finished.

20. *Då har du fortfarande en hel timme på dig.* Then you still have a whole hour.
21. *Har du lust?* Would you like? *Ha lust* usually translates "would like," but *lustig* means "funny." *Han talade om en lustig historia.* He told a funny story. *Olust*, on the other hand, means "feeling of discomfort." It usually appears as an adjective: *Jag känner mig olustig.* I feel uncomfortable (ill at ease, out of sorts).

## C

Using Notes for reference write the following in Swedish. Adhere closely to Notes, even though some of the expressions found there could very well be replaced by others.

1. What time is it? Six thirty.
2. My watch is five minutes fast.
3. I wind my watch every evening.
4. It took a long time.
5. He fell on the ice and hurt himself.
6. You must put away your bicycle.
7. Where did you get hold of this book?
8. As yet everything goes well.
9. Do you know how long he intends to stay in Sweden?
10. We have known each other since we were children.
11. I still have ten minutes.
12. They asked him to tell the story again.
13. If you do not want to come along, I must go alone.
14. In rainy weather he is always out of sorts.
15. The girl had to run to overtake her brother.

## D

Write the following conversation in Swedish:

**AXEL, FRITHIOF, AND INGEBORG, BROTHERS AND SISTER, ARE TALKING.**

- A. Where have you been?
- F. Out walking . . . while you slept.
- A. I really did not sleep; I just rested for a moment.
- I. You probably took a little catnap, too.
- F. You should have been along. We met an old acquaintance, whom we had not seen for a long time.
- A. Whom?
- F. Eva, your old flame. She stood admiring<sup>1</sup> a wrist watch in a show window.
- A. Eva and show windows, that is the same old story. If I know her right she ought to have an alarm clock instead of a wrist watch.

- F. You apparently don't like her any more. My, how you have changed!<sup>2</sup>
- I. Last year you ran after her all the time.
- A. What time is it? My watch has stopped.
- F. My watch is a quarter of three, but I think it is slow.
- A. A quarter of three already! Then Sälgström will soon come.
- F. That's right; he comes calling on you<sup>3</sup> today.
- I. Who is Sälgström?
- F. Don't you know him? I thought the whole town knew him. He is a life insurance agent.
- I. I don't know him, I am sorry to say, or should I say fortunately?
- F. We don't want to disturb when Sälgström comes, so we are going out again.
- I. Yes, let us go.
- F. Be careful, you almost fell down<sup>4</sup> the stairs this morning.
- A. Yes, don't hurt yourself. It would be too bad if your pug nose would be pushed in.<sup>5</sup>
- I. If you are not good I'll push in your nose.
- F. Come, let's go.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Lesson I. Note 2. <sup>2</sup> you have changed, *du har ändrat dig*. <sup>3</sup> comes calling on you, *kommer och hälsar på dig*. <sup>4</sup> down, *utför*. <sup>5</sup> It would be pushed in. *Det vore synd om din uppnåsa blev inklämd*. <sup>6</sup> let's go, *så går vi*.

## E

Write about one page of original conversation in Swedish basing it on this lesson.

## LESSON VIII

## A

Memorize the following conversation.

## HERR SVÄRD OCH HERR NORELIUS SAMTALA.

S. Vad har du där?

N. Några böcker, en tillökning till mitt bibliotek.

S. Har du nu varit ute och skaffat dig böcker igen, din gamla bokmal.<sup>1</sup> Då jag sist såg dig, hade du också köpt böcker. Jag är säker på, att vartenda öre du får fatt på, gör du av med på böcker.<sup>2</sup>

N. Jag hade händelsevis ett ärende till Bolins antikvariat, och frestelsen blev för stor. Men jag kom över dem för rampris,<sup>3</sup> så samvetet slår mig åtminstone inte.

S. Får jag se på dem?

N. Var så god.

S. Sådana gamla luntor! Det är ju inte ens pärmarna på den här, och den där är inte bunden.<sup>4</sup>

N. Det gör ingenting,<sup>5</sup> att en pärm fattas. Det är för resten en originalupplaga, som tillhört författaren. Hans namn står skrivet här.<sup>6</sup>

S. Det är filosofi och naturvetenskap, ser jag. Vad skall du med sådana böcker att göra, du som är historiker?

N. Det skadar väl inte att läsa något, som är utanför ens fack.

S. Det kan ju hända,<sup>7</sup> men du skulle köpa något, som tar sig bra ut på bokhyllan.<sup>8</sup>

N. Böcker köper man varken efter vikt eller utseende,<sup>9</sup> åtminstone inte jag. Det är innehållet förstår du, innehållet och författaren, som man går efter. Köp en bok själv någon gång får du se.

S. Lugna dig lite.<sup>10</sup> Beläst är jag inte, men jag kan läsa innantill.<sup>11</sup> För resten köpte jag nyligen en bok.

N. Vad då?<sup>12</sup>

S. En roman, översatt från engelskan.

N. En spänande detektivroman förstås.

S. Nej, jag läser nog andra saker också. Den här boken handlar<sup>13</sup> om den fattigare befolkningen i Förenade staterna. Lite grov emellanåt, men intressant.

N. De moderna romanerna rör ju i smörjan bara för luktens skull.<sup>14</sup>

S. Du läser förstås ingen skönlitteratur alls du?

N. Å jo, det gör jag, men inte vad skräp som helst.

S. Har du träffat Dammborg nyligen?

N. Nej, det har jag inte.

S. Han har sagt upp sin plats<sup>15</sup> i bokhandeln, han har fått anställning hos Nyrops.

N. Hos ett sådant framstående förlag! Det var roligt att höra.<sup>16</sup>

S. På tal om billiga böcker,<sup>17</sup> jag såg en stilig upplaga av Grimbergs<sup>18</sup> Svenska folkets underbara öden här om dagen, vackra halvfranska band, tio volymer.

N. Den har jag redan. Nej, nu måste jag gå hem med mitt förvärv.

S. Jag får väl komma och bese ditt bibliotek någon gång?

N. Du är hjärtligt välkommen. Följ med nu.

S. Kör till.<sup>19</sup>

## B

## NOTES

- din gamla bokmal*, you old book worm. This peculiar usage of the possessive is found in forms of address of disparaging nature and in a few endearing terms.

## Examples:

*Ditt nöt.* You fool.  
*Din drummel.* You chump.  
*Era odågor.* You good-for-nothing fellows.  
*Så söt du är, din lilla parvel.*  
 How sweet you are, you little fellow.

2. *gör du av med på böcker*, you spend on books. *Göra av med* suggests "spend freely," "squander." *Han gjorde av med sitt arv på en kort tid.* He spent his inheritance in a short time. Among the several other meanings of *göra av* the most common is "to put," "to leave."

## Examples:

*Var gjorde du av tidningen?*  
 Where did you put the newspaper?  
*Jag vet inte var jag skall göra av mina böcker.*  
 I don't know where to put my books.

*Göra* with the unstressed *av* carries the basic meaning of the words "to make from"; *Leksakerna är gjorda av trä.* The toys are made from wood.

3. *jag kom över dem för rampris*, I got them for a song.  
 4. *bunden*, bound. Paper bound books, *obundna böcker* or *häftade böcker*, are far more common in Sweden than in America.  
 5. *Det gör ingenting.* That makes no difference.  
 6. *hans namn står skrivet här*, his name is written here. The verb *stå* is used where English uses "write," "says" or "read" in expressions like the following: *Det står i bibeln . . .* The Bible says . . . *Det står i brevet, att han inte kan komma.* He writes in the letter that he can not come. *Det stod i tidningen i morgon.* I read it in the paper this morning.  
 7. *Det kan ju hänta*, That is possible. *Kanhända* translates "maybe," "perhaps"; *Kanhända han inte kommer.* Maybe he won't come.  
 8. *något som tar sig bra ut på bokhyllan*, something that looks nice on the book shelf. *Något som ser bra ut på bokhyllan* could be used just as well.  
 9. *varken efter vikt eller utseende*, neither by weight nor by appearance. *Varken . . . eller* is "neither . . . nor," *antingen . . . eller* is "either . . . or."

## Examples:

*Han kommer antingen i dag eller i morgon.*  
 He will come either today or tomorrow.  
*Han kommer varken i dag eller i morgon.*  
 He will come neither today nor tomorrow.  
*Vi får inte göra det förrän vi får lov antingen av honom eller henne, men varken han eller hon är hemma.*  
 We must not do it until we have permission either from him or her, but neither he nor she is at home.

10. *Lugna dig lite.* Calm yourself a bit.  
 11. *jag kan läsa innantill*, I can read (from a book). "By heart" is *utantill*; *Han kan läxan (poemet) utantill.* He knows the lesson (the poem) by heart.  
 12. Review the discussion of *då* in Lesson I, Notes 4.  
 13. *boken handlar om*, the book deals with.  
 14. *för lukterns skull*, for the sake of the smell. *För . . . skull* requires the possessive case or a possessive pronoun as does "for . . . sake" in English.

## Examples:

*För pappas skull.* For father's sake.  
*För min skull.* For my sake.  
*För hennes skull.* For her sake.  
*För artighets skull.* For the sake of politeness.

15. *Han har sagt upp sin plats*, He has resigned (given notice that he is quitting). *Säga upp* is the regular term used for "give notice" when leaving a position or vacating a house or apartment.

## Examples:

*Han har blivit uppsagd.* He has been dismissed (fired).  
*Han har sagt upp sin hyresgäst.*  
 He has notified his tenant that he (the tenant) must move.  
*Han sade upp sin våning.*  
 He gave notice that he intends to move.

Other expressions with *säga*:

*Säga till*, "to tell," "inform"; *Säg till honom att jag har gått.* Tell him that I have gone. *Säga åt* may be used instead of *säga till*. *Säga ifrån*, "to say no," "to refuse"; *Han sade ifrån sig uppdraget.* He refused the commission (to do something). *Han ville låna min häst, men jag sade ifrån.* He wanted to borrow my horse, but I said no. *Det vill säga*, (abbreviated *d. v. s.*), That is to say. *Så att säga*, so to speak.

16. *Det var roligt att höra*, I am glad to hear that. *Rolig*, "funny," "entertaining," "nice" is widely used in Swedish.

Examples:

*Han talade om en rolig historia.*  
He told a funny story.  
*Vi hade (det) roligt i går kväll.*  
We had fun last night.  
*Det var roligt att du kom.*  
It is nice that you came.

17. *På tal om billiga böcker . . .*, Speaking of cheap books . . .

18. Carl Grimberg (1875-1941), Swedish historian, whose most popular book is *Svenska folkets underbara öden*.

19. *Kör till O.K.* Agreed! Let's go!

### C

Using Notes as reference write the following in Swedish. Adhere closely to the notes even though some of the expressions found there could very well be replaced by others.

1. Have you already spent your money?
2. Where have I put my hat?
3. Shoes are made from leather.
4. I got this typewriter very cheaply.
5. Paper bound books are cheaper than ordinary bound books.
6. It makes no difference how the book looks if it is only interesting.
7. He must either work or starve, but he claims he will do neither.<sup>1</sup>
8. This lesson I know by heart.
9. The story deals with two young men.
10. He is doing it for our sake, not for the sake of our money.
11. Tell the boys to come here.<sup>2</sup>
12. He always says no when the boys ask permission to play in his garden.
13. He was, so to speak, our brother.
14. That is to say, if the weather is not too cold.
15. It was fun to meet again.
16. Speaking of intelligent animals, when I was a boy<sup>3</sup> we

had a dog that could talk.

17. It was in the newspaper yesterday.

<sup>1</sup> neither, *varken det ena eller det andra*. <sup>2</sup> to come here, *att de skall komma hit*. <sup>3</sup> when I was a boy, *när jag var pojke*.

### D

Write the following conversation between Mr. Norelius and Mr. Svärd in Swedish.

N. Have you read this book?

S. No, (that) I have not. Is it interesting?

N. Yes, it is even thrilling in places,<sup>1</sup> it is a book on travels.

S. So I see,<sup>2</sup> it is one of Hedin's.<sup>3</sup> I don't read much for entertainment nowadays.

N. I know how it is when one studies, one hardly has time to read the most necessary things.<sup>4</sup>

S. I have lots of books at home, which I hope to read sometime in the future.

N. Why do you buy so many books when you have your shelves full already?

S. When one is a bookworm like I am it is difficult to resist the temptation. I can hardly pass a book store<sup>5</sup> without buying something.

N. I got a beautiful copy of Tegnér's<sup>6</sup> *Frithiof's Saga* in half binding very cheap the other day.

S. Speaking of elegant, I called on Blomberg the other day, and he has long shelves full of the most elegant books with half bindings and leather covers. He does not buy any trash, that is to say, trash as regards appearance.<sup>7</sup>

N. What does he want books for? Neither he nor his wife like to read.

S. They look nice in his study.

N. I am sure he never buys any secondhand books. He has so much money that he can spend as much as he wants to on books.

S. No, he does not buy secondhand books and no books that are not bound either.

N. Now I must go. What did I do with my hat? Oh, here it is.

S. It is nice that you stopped in.<sup>8</sup>

N. When are you coming to look at my new books?

S. When are you home?

N. Any time. Tomorrow, for example, I will be home all day.

S. Tomorrow I don't have time, but I could come either on Thursday or Friday.

N. Come on Thursday afternoon then.

1 in places, *på sina ställen*. 2 Ja, jag ser det. 3 Sven Hedin (1875- ), famous Swedish explorer. 4 the most necessary things, *det nödvändigaste*. 5 book store, write "a book store" or "a second-hand book store". 6 Esaias Tegnér (pronounced Tängnérr) (1782-1846) famed Swedish poet, whose best known work is *Fríthiofs Saga*, an epic poem based on old Norse sagas. 7 as regards appearance, *vad utseendet beträffar*. 8 stopped in, *tittade in*.

### E

Write about one page of Swedish conversation basing it on this lesson.

## LESSON IX

### A

Memorize the following conversation.

HERR FORSELL, HERR NILSSON OCH FRÖKEN HEDIN SAMTALA.

F. Det var en snygg kostym du har, spritt ny också.

N. Mina kläder håller på att bli så trånga, så jag måste skaffa mig nya. Jag har lagt på hullet<sup>1</sup> på senare tiden.<sup>2</sup>

F. Och resultatet är, att du växer ur kläderna.<sup>3</sup> Det är lagom åt dig.<sup>4</sup> Kostymenten sitter bra<sup>5</sup> annars, och tyget är trevligt.

N. Ja, jag tycker om det.

F. Jag har också beställt en ny kostym; jag skall prova den på fredag.

N. Hur ser den ut?

F. Bara en vanlig kavajkostym, tvåradig.<sup>6</sup> Jag har det så dåligt ställt med kläder,<sup>7</sup> så jag borde egentligen skaffa mig en ny frack också. Kanske jag köper en färdigsydd.

N. Blomberg är den som har gott om kläder. Var gång jag ser honom, står han med något nytt.<sup>8</sup>

F. Ja, och alltid senaste modet. Och om det är modernt med skärp på överrocken, har han skärp, och om det modernaste är en ulster, så har han en sådan.

N. Jag är säker på, att han beställer något nytt var månad. I hans garderob fattas säkert ingenting.

F. Är det inte fröken Hedin, som kommer här?

N. Jo, det är det. Vilken stilig päls hon har.

F. Stilig dam också.

N. Är det ekorre?

F. Det ser så ut. Jag tror vad som helst klär henne.<sup>9</sup> Det är annat än fra Blomberg; vad hon än har på sig,<sup>10</sup> är hon i alla fall fra Blomberg.

N. Somliga fruntimmer<sup>11</sup> klär sig som modedockor, och de ser ändå inte ut för något.<sup>12</sup>

F. Det beror helt och hållet på smaken hos en kvinna hur hon klär sig, moder och tillgångar betyder mindre.

N. Jag har inte blivit presenterad för fröken Hedin än.

F. Den saken kan vi sköta om nu.

N. Tack, det var bra.

F. Se god dag, fröken Hedin. År fröken ute och njuter av det vackra vädret?

H. Jag är på väg till sömmerskan. Vädret njuter jag av bara i förbifarten.

F. En ny klänning förstår.

H. Något nytt måste man väl ha.

F. Får jag lov att presentera:<sup>13</sup> herr Nilsson, fröken Hedin. Herr Nilsson och jag är gamla bekanta. . . . Kanske vi får lov att göra fröken sällskap?

T. Hjärtans gärna.<sup>14</sup>

N. Vi höll just på att tala om frökens vackra päls. Vi kom överens om,<sup>15</sup> att det var ekorre.

H. Ja, det är det också. Det blir snart för varmt att gå i päls,<sup>16</sup> så jag får väl ta fram en vårkappa.<sup>17</sup>

F. Enligt almanackan är det ju snart vår, men vädret har sannerligen inte varit vårligt på senare tiden. Det har varit rätt så bistert.<sup>18</sup>

N. Snart får vi lägga oss till med vita mössan igen,<sup>19</sup> om vi vill.

F. Jag tror att jag skall skaffa mig en halmhatt. En kusin till mig,<sup>20</sup> som bor i Amerika, var här och hälsade på,<sup>21</sup> och han påstår, att varenda människa går i halmhatt där ute i det förlovade landet.

H. Jag tycker om att gå barhuvad, när det är varmt.

N. År inte fröken Hedin rädd för att bli solbränd?

H. Lite sol är bara hälsosamt. . . . Ja, här bor min sömmerska.

F. Det blev en kort promenad, det här. Synd att inte sömmerskan bor längre bort.

H. Vi får väl säga adjö då.

F. Adjö så länge.

N. Hoppas vi träffas snart igen.

## B NOTES

1. *jag har lagt på hullet*, I have put on weight.
2. *på senare tiden*, lately. When speaking of an extended event or of recurring events *på senare tiden* is used: *Han har varit ute och rest på senare tiden*. He has been out traveling lately. *Det har regnat mycket på senare tiden*. It has rained a good deal lately. *Jag har sett honom ofta på senare tiden*. I have seen him often lately. When speaking of one definite event *nyligen*, "lately," "just" is used: *Han har nyligen varit ute och rest*. He has just been out traveling, or He has been out traveling lately. *Det har nyligen regnat*. It has rained lately, or It has just rained. *Jag har nyligen sett honom*. I have seen him lately, or I have just seen him. *Nyss* is "just now": *Jag har nyss sett honom*. I just now saw him.
3. *du växer ur kläderna*, you grow too large for your clothes.
4. *Det är lagom åt dig*. That serves you right.
5. *Kostymen sitter bra*. The suit fits nicely.
6. *tvåradig*, double breasted; *enradig*, single breasted.
7. *jag har det dåligt ställt med kläder*, I am poorly supplied with clothing. In this usage *ställa* carries the general meaning "be situated."

Examples:

- Du har det bra ställt här.*  
You are nicely situated here.
- Så som det nu är ställt, kan man ingenting göra.*  
As things now stand nothing can be done.
- Hur har han det ställt med pengar?*  
How is he fixed with money?
- 8. *ställer med något nytt*, he is parading in (sporting) something new.

9. *vad som helst klär henne*, anything is becoming to her.
10. *vad hon än har på sig*, no matter what she is wearing. *Än* is commonly used in concessions where English uses expressions like "no matter," "it makes no difference," or the somewhat rare subjunctive (Be it ever so humble). (Say what he may).
- Examples:  
*Vad han än säger, så tror jag honom inte.*  
 No matter what he says, I don't believe him.  
*Hur mycket du än arbetar, rik blir du inte.*  
 No matter how much you work, you'll never be rich.  
*Hur jag än bär mig åt, så går det inte.*  
 Try as I will, it won't work.
11. *fruntimmer*, woman, may be used when speaking about someone, but it can not be used in any respectable form of address. It is a neuter noun.
12. *och de ser ändå inte ut för något*, and still don't look like anything.
13. *Får jag lov att presentera*, May I introduce. *Föreställa* is often used instead of *presentera*. When a gentleman is introduced to someone he bows, but he does not have to say anything. Often, however, polite remarks are exchanged.
14. *Hjärtans gärna*, "Certainly," "I'll be glad to have you."
15. *vi kom överens om*, we agreed that . . . *Komma överens om* suggests mutual agreement as "we agree" while *hålla med (om)* (See Lesson IV, Note 15), is of a one-sided nature. *Jag håller med om, att . . .* I agree that . . . *Jag håller med honom*. I agree with him. *Komma överens* also means "to get along"; *Vi kommer bra överens*. We get along well.
16. *gå i pälz*, wear a fur coat. Similarly *Han går i hatt*, He wears a hat.
17. Both *rock* and *kappa* translate "coat." Generally *kappa* is a woman's coat, while *rock* is a man's coat, though *kappa* also applies to certain men's garments such as *prästkappa*, clergyman's gown, and *militärkappa*, a military cloak.
18. *rätt så bistert*, rather severe. *Ganska* and *rätt så* mean the same thing.
19. *Snart får vi lägga oss till med vita mössan igen*, Soon we can begin to wear our student caps again. (See Lesson X, Note 1). *Lägga sig till med* means "to acquire," "get," usually referring to personal appearance or characteristics.

## Examples:

*I somras lade han sig till med polisonger.*

Last summer he grew sideburns.

*Han har lagt sig till med glasögon.*

He has started wearing glasses.

*Han har lagt sig till med stockholmsdialekt.*

He has acquired a Stockholm dialect.

When standing alone *lägga sig* means "to go to bed": *Han lägger sig tidigt*. He goes to bed early. *Vi hade redan (gått och) lagt oss*. We had already gone to bed. When followed by a prepositional phrase *lägga sig* means "to lie down"; *Han lägger sig på soffan*. He lies down on the sofa. *Hunden lägger sig under bordet (i gräset, vid grinden)*. The dog lies down under the table (in the grass, at the gate).

20. *En kusin till mig*, A cousin of mine. This prepositional construction is often employed instead of an expression involving a possessive when speaking of acquaintances, friends, or relatives other than those of whom only one can exist.

## Examples:

*En skolkamrat till pappa.* One of father's schoolmates.

*En moster till mig.* An aunt of mine.

*En gammal bekant till henne.* An old acquaintance of hers.

21. *hälsade på*, visited. *Hälsa på* with the stressed *på* means "to visit," "call on," while with unstressed *på* it means "to greet": *Jag hälsade på honom, när vi möttes*. I greeted him when we met. *Jag hälsade på honom när jag var hemma*. I called on him when I was home.

## C

Using Notes for reference write the following in Swedish:

1. The little boy grew too large for his clothes.
2. He has put on weight since I saw him.
3. She never tried, so it serves her right.
4. Her coat fits nicely, and it is becoming to her.
5. He has been in good circumstances since he came here.
6. She is out parading in her new fur coat.
7. No matter how he tries, it won't work.
8. It is very expensive, but still it does not look like much (anything).
9. We agreed to meet later in<sup>1</sup> the day.
10. He has started to wear glasses.

11. We went to bed early. 12. When he got tired he lay down on<sup>2</sup> the grass and rested. 13. He has a new coat. 14. He bought the house lately. 15. He has been here often lately. 16. An old acquaintance of mother's came and visited us last week. 17. He speaks Swedish rather well.

1 in, på. 2 on, i.

### D

Write the following conversation between Mr. Forsell and Mr. Nilsson in Swedish.

F. How cold is it outside, do I need an overcoat?  
 N. It is best that you put on plenty,<sup>1</sup> it is rather cold. I have a heavy sweater on.<sup>2</sup>  
 F. Then I'll put on this.  
 N. Oh, you are parading in a brand new overcoat. Very nice, it is becoming to you.  
 F. I was so poorly supplied with clothes, that I bought both a coat and a suit last week.  
 N. It fits well. I can not buy ready-made clothes. No matter what I do, I can't get a ready-made coat to fit across the shoulders. Where is your suit?  
 F. There in the clothes closet on a hanger to the left.  
 N. Not bad at all.  
 F. I usually have my clothes made by<sup>3</sup> an old acquaintance of father's, who is a tailor,<sup>4</sup> but this time I thought I ought to try something different for a change.  
 N. Is your dress coat here, too?  
 F. No, I have grown too large for it, so I gave it away.  
 N. Yes, you have put on weight lately, you ought to exercise more<sup>5</sup> than you do. It serves you right that your clothes get tight.  
 F. To exercise is easier said than done.  
 N. My sister takes gym daily. She is afraid that her clothes will get too tight.

F. She had a fine fur coat on when I saw her last.  
 N. Clothes are her biggest interest. She is always talking about coats, suits, and dresses.  
 F. All ladies do that.<sup>6</sup>  
 N. Shall we go now?  
 F. Wait a moment while I find my clothes. Here they are.

1 that you put on plenty, att du klär dig ordentligt. 2 on, på mig. 3 I usually have my clothes made by. Jag läter vanligtvis sy mina kläder hos 4 a tailor, skräddare. 5 exercise more, ta dig mer motion. 6 Write "That do all ladies".

### E

Write an original conversation in Swedish basing it on this lesson.

## LESSON X

## A

Memorize according to instructions in earlier lessons.

HERR LILJEBBLAD OCH HERR HAZELIUS SAMTALA.

- L. Hur gick det för din bror, klarade han sig?
- H. Ja, gudskelov, nu är han student,<sup>1</sup> men en av hans kamrater blev kuggad.<sup>2</sup>
- L. Jag höll också på att bli kuggad i studentexamen, men som tur var, slapp jag igenom.<sup>3</sup>
- H. Jag fick sitta kvar en termin<sup>4</sup> i folkskolan, som du minns.
- L. Hur kom det sig egentligen?<sup>5</sup> Ett ljushuvud som du borde väl inte ha några besvärligheter i skolan.
- H. Jag var bara lat. I stället för att sitta hemma och läsa på läxorna, smet jag ut och sparkade boll.
- L. Du var nog en latmask i gymnasiet också, men ändå fick du bättre betyg än vi andra, som verkligen pluggade. Det var, så man kunde bli smått avundsjuk ibland.<sup>6</sup>
- H. Det var min bondtur, förstår du.<sup>7</sup> Den litar jag på än . . . Tänker din bror fortsätta med studierna?
- L. Han skall skriva in sig<sup>8</sup> vid handelshögskolan. Läskarl är han ju inte.
- H. På tal om studier, när skall Petersson disputera?<sup>9</sup>
- L. Det borde vara när som helst nu. Har du sett hans avhandling?
- H. Nej, det har jag inte. Han har ju skrivit om några gamla hednagudar eller något i den vägen,<sup>10</sup> och jag intresserar mig inte för sådana saker.<sup>11</sup> Jag borde väl läsa den för artighets skull.
- L. Den är inte alls öäven, så vitt jag kan förstå.<sup>12</sup>
- H. Det är egendomligt, att han följer den akademiska banan, när de övriga i familjen är så ytterst praktiskt lagda.<sup>13</sup>

- L. Äpplet föll långt från trädet den gången.<sup>14</sup> Gamle herr Petersson är affärsmann, som du vet, och han är mycket stolt över, att ha en son, som är filosofie doktor.
- H. Det har han orsak att vara. Petersson blir nog professor med tiden.<sup>15</sup> Du borde också känna dig stolt i det här sammanhanget; han och du tillhör ju samma nation.<sup>16</sup>
- L. Han kommer säkert att göra oss heder.<sup>17</sup>
- H. Han höll ett tal<sup>18</sup> vid en sammankomst, som vi hade, och jag fick det intrycket, att han var en verklig begåvad person.
- L. Dum är han inte, och han är en styyv talare, och det gör sitt till.<sup>19</sup>
- H. Skall vi gå nu?
- L. Vi har god tid ännu.<sup>20</sup>
- H. Vi har bara tio minuter på oss.
- L. Tio minuter? Då går min klocka efter igen. Det är kanske bäst, att vi ger oss i väg.<sup>21</sup> Jag hoppas den här föreläsningen inte blir allt för tråkig.

## B

## NOTES

1. The word *student*, is not used as "student" in English. A *student* is a person who has passed the *studentexamen*, an examination qualifying him to enroll at the university. Passing this examination also entitles the person to wear the *studentmössa*, the white student cap. It is worn from April 30 to September 30, inclusive.
2. *en av hans kamrater blev kuggad*, one of his friends flunked. The basic meaning of *kugga* is "to trick," "to deceive."
3. *men som tur var, slapp jag igenom*, but as luck would have it, I got through.
4. *jag fick sitta kvar en termin*, (*termin* has long stressed i) I failed one semester (had to take one semester over). *Kvarsittare* "flunkar" is one who fails in a course in school and has to take it over. *Han blev kvarsittare*, He failed (was not promoted with the rest of the class).
5. *Hur kom det sig egentligen?* How come (anyway)? Why?

6. *Det var, så man kunde bli smått avundsjuk ibland.* It was enough to make a person a little jealous at times. The words *svartsjuk*, "jealous" and *avundsjuk*, "envious" do not overlap as do the two words in English. *Svartsjuk* applies to love, while *avundsjuk* is used when speaking of something else than love.

Examples:

*Han är mycket svartsjuk på sin fru.*

He is very jealous of his wife.

*Han är avundsjuk på alla, som har framgång.*

He is envious of everybody who is successful.

On the noun *avund*, "envy," there is also formed the deponent verb *avundas*, "to envy": *Jag avundas honom.* I envy him.

7. *förstår du*, you know.
8. *Han skall skriva in sig*, He is going to enroll.
9. *disputera*, "to dispute." *Att disputera på en avhandling*, "To defend a thesis" is a requirement for earning the Ph.D. degree. After the thesis has been made available to persons interested and enough time has elapsed for experts to study it, the candidate publicly "defends" it against two *opponenter*, appointed examiners. After *första och andra opponent* have examined the *respondent*, the examinee, he is examined by *tredje opponent*, who is really not an examiner. His task is to relieve the tension by asking irrelevant and humorous questions.
10. *eller något i den vägen*, or something along that line.
11. *jag intresserar mig inte för sådana saker*, I don't take much interest in such things. Fully as good would be: *Sådana saker intresserar mig inte.* Such things don't interest me.
12. *Den är inte alls oöven*, så vitt jag kan förstå. It is not bad at all, as far as I can tell.
13. *de övriga i familjen är så ytterst praktiskt lagda*, the other members (the rest) of the family are so very practical. *Vara lagd* has the meaning "be inclined:" *Han är lite lagd för att överdriva.* He is inclined to exaggerate.
14. *Äpplet föll långt från trädet den gången.* The apple fell far from the tree that time. (Paraphrasing the proverb *Äpplet faller ej långt från trädet*. Like father like son.)
15. *med tiden*, "in time," "by and by."
16. *nation*. At the universities at Lund and Upsala there are *nationer*, student organizations of an academic and social nature.

They have their own buildings, libraries, etc. Every student enrolling at the university must belong to a *nation*. The various districts are represented by their particular *nationer*. They originated in the seventeenth century.

17. *Han kommer säkert att göra oss heder.* I am sure he is going to be of credit to us.
18. *höll tal*, gave a speech. Similarly *hålla föreläsningar över*, deliver lectures about. *Tala om* and *föreläsa över* could be used instead of the above terms.
19. *Han är en styv talare*, och det gör ju sitt till. He is an able speaker, and that helps. This idiom is used only in positive expressions: *Ditt rum är trevligare än det brukade vara.* Ja, jag har köpt nya möbler, och det gör ju sitt till. Your room is more pleasant than it used to be. Yes, I have bought new furniture, and that helps. *Han har lärt sig svenska på mycket kort tid*, men han kan ju tyska förut, och det gör sitt till. He has learned Swedish in a very short time, but he knew German beforehand, and that helps. In expressions with a negative *hjälpa* is used: *Han är envis, och det hjälper inte att tala med honom.* He is stubborn and it doesn't do any good to talk to him.
20. *Vi har god tid ännu.* We have lots of time yet. Do not confuse *god tid* with "good time" as in "we had a good time." "To have a good time" is *ha (det) trevligt* or *ha roligt* or *det är trevligt* or *det är roligt*.
21. *Det är kanske bäst att vi ger oss i väg.* Maybe we'd better go (be on our way).

## C

Using Notes for reference write the following in Swedish.

1. I hope he won't fail in his examination.
2. As luck would have it, I got an easy question.
3. I am sure you will fail in this class.
4. How come that you are here?
5. I envy her because she gets good grades in Swedish.
6. He is jealous of his beautiful wife.
7. I intend to enroll at the university this fall.
8. He is interested in almost everything.
9. He has not returned yet, as far as I know.
10. The rest of the family are all sick.
11. He will probably get here by and by.

12. The professor gave an interesting lecture on Swedish literature. 13. He went on his way without saying good-by.  
14. We don't need to hurry, there is still lots of time.

**D**

Write the following conversation between Mr. Hazelius and Mr. Liljeblad.

H. I have not seen you all day,<sup>1</sup> where have you been?  
L. At home, cramming Swedish. We have an examination tomorrow, and I am afraid I'll fail.  
H. Oh, there is no danger. When I got by, it will go well for you too.  
L. But I don't have your luck. I am afraid of the grammar, I have much trouble with it.  
H. But you speak and read Swedish rather well.  
L. Yes, but our teacher says that one must know the grammar too, in order to speak good Swedish.  
H. He is altogether too particular with the grammar, and grammar<sup>2</sup> is so dull!  
L. I have made up my mind<sup>3</sup> that I am going to learn it, no matter how difficult it is.  
H. You will probably be professor of Swedish by and by.  
L. I hardly think so. I really don't know what I want to be.  
H. You have lots of time to decide<sup>4</sup> yet.  
L. You are too practical to go in for an academic career, you will probably be an engineer or something along that line.  
H. I intend to enroll in the commercial school this fall.  
L. Oh, you are going to be a business man.  
H. Yes, the business world<sup>5</sup> interests me more than anything else, which indicates that I ought to devote myself to business.

L. It is well to be interested in things in which one can earn a good living.  
H. A business man seldom starves, and some even get rich.  
L. You will never starve, I am sure of that.  
H. And I will never get rich either.

1 all day, *på hela dagen*. 2 Write "and grammar which is so dull"! 3 I have made up my mind, *jag har föresatt mig*. 4 decide, *bestämma dig*. 5 the business world, *affärslivet*.

**E**

Write about one page of original conversation in Swedish basing it on this lesson.

**F**

Review Lessons VI-X and write the following in Swedish. The roman numerals refer to the lessons on which the sentences in the group are based.

VI. 1. I would like to look at the house which is for sale. I hope there won't be any objections. Oh, no, not at all. 2. He is so dumb that he believes anything. 3. It is best that you re-write this. 4. It has changed (itself) completely. 5. You haven't told it to him, have you? 6. He unlocked the door when I came. 7. That does not concern me. 8. I have noticed that he always comes late. 9. In what way can you do it? 10. Best of all I would like to stay at home.

VII. 1. He always walks slowly. 2. She is very lonesome. 3. What time is it? One thirty. 4. I fell and broke my glasses. 5. He hurt himself when he overturned. 6. As yet there is no danger. 7. We met on the street, but he did not recognize me. 8. I know him well. 9. Do you know why he stayed home? 10. He knows how to swim, though he is little. 11. There is a draft from the window. 12. If you ask him he will probably help you. 13. Have you asked him if he wants to come along? 14. Yes, but he does not feel well, so he will stay home.

VIII. 1. He spends more than he earns. 2. What have you done with the old chair that we had? 3. I sold it to Mr. A. He got it for a song. 4. I broke the lamp, but it does not make any difference, I'll buy a new one. 5. Either you or I must do it. 6. I have heard it so often, that I know it by heart. 7. He did it just for fun. 8. I'll ask him to come when he can. 9. He can at least say no. 10. It is fun to be out traveling. 11. Yes, we will come, that is to say if our visitors don't stay too long. 12. Speaking of interesting people, do you know Mr. A.? 13. We had lots of fun on our vacation.

IX. 1. He was here just now. 2. They have been here several times lately. 3. The boy has outgrown his clothes. 4. How are you fixed with money, can you lend me a five? 5. You have put on weight. 6. What did you take along by way of reading matter? 7. You have been lazy, it serves you right. 8. No matter how cold it is, we are going out. 9. Why don't you go to bed? 10. We agreed to wait until next year. 11. The child lay down on the floor and fell asleep. 12. He has grown whiskers. 13. He is an old friend of father's. 14. When will you come and visit us? 15. May I introduce . . .

X. 1. I almost failed the examination. 2. How come that he does not want to live here? 3. As luck would have it he came yesterday. 4. He is jealous of me because I have such luck. 5. He, too, said something along that line. 6. He can make a speech about almost anything. 7. The man with whom he is speaking is a doctor. 8. It will probably be better by and by. 9. She takes great interest in music. 10. He saves money regularly, which is sensible.

## LESSON XI

### A

Memorize the conversation according to instructions in earlier lessons.

HERR FRANZÉN OCH HERR LUNDBOM MÖTAS PÅ GATAN. DE SAMTALA.

- L. Har du lust att gå med på konsert<sup>1</sup> i kväll? Jag har händelsevis två biljetter.
- F. Det vore trevligt. Vad är det för konsert?<sup>2</sup>
- L. Operans orkester håller en välgörenhetskonsert till förmån för något barnhem.
- F. Det låter lovande! Jag har inte hört någon god musik på så länge, att jag verkligen börjar längta efter<sup>3</sup> något sådant.
- L. Hör du aldrig på radio? Man kan höra storslagna program varenda dag.<sup>4</sup>
- F. Jag vrider nog på<sup>5</sup> min apparat<sup>6</sup> emellanåt, och som du vet, har jag grammofon också. Jag skaffade mig ett par bra skivor<sup>7</sup> här om dagen för resten. Men jag föredrar musik utan radions tillhjälp; jag njuter mer, när jag både hör och ser på samma gång.<sup>8</sup>
- L. Då går du väl på operan ofta?
- F. Inte så ofta som jag skulle vilja, men det blir så där ett par tre gånger<sup>9</sup> i säsongen.
- L. Det förvånar mig, att du, som är en sådan musikälskare, inte spelar något instrument själv.
- F. Om du hade känt mig som pojke, skulle det inte förvåna dig. När jag var så där en tio elva år,<sup>9</sup> måste jag ta fiollektioner, men det hatade jag som synden. Jag kommer så väl ihåg,<sup>10</sup> att för att slippa öva en gång skruvade jag åt en av strängarna så hårt, att den gick av.

L. Då skulle du ha haft stryk.

F. Jag tror knappt, att det hade hjälpt, fast jag hade förtjänt det. Jag ljög också; jag sade åt mamma, att jag hade försökt att stämma när strängen brast.

L. Lärde du dig någonting?<sup>11</sup>

F. Nej, när pappa och mamma äntligen insåg, att det var hopplöst,<sup>12</sup> slapp jag.

L. Du spelar ju piano, eller hur?<sup>13</sup>

F. Nej, det vill säga, jag brukar ju spela Gubben Noak<sup>14</sup> på pianot hemma, men det är allt jag kan.

L. Men din sångröst kan du inte göra dig av med i alla fall.

F. Nej, den är kvar, fast jag aldrig använder den.

L. Jag tror inte, att du uppskattar dina gåvor. Om jag hade din röst, så kunde jag inte låta bli att sjunga.<sup>15</sup>

F. Var och en kan sjunga till husbehov.

L. Det beror på, vad du menar med husbehov. Min yngre bror har varken röst eller musiköra. Han kan inte ens sjunga den enklaste melodi.<sup>16</sup>

F. Åjo, det kan han säkert. Du överdriver nog en smula, vi kan alla sjunga åtminstone lite.

L. Men i själ och hjärta<sup>17</sup> vet du väl i alla fall, att en del av oss totalt saknar sinne för musik.

F. Det är väl ingen idé<sup>18</sup> att diskutera den saken.

L. Nej, det lönar sig visst inte. Du följer alltså<sup>19</sup> med i kväll.

F. Naturligtvis! Jag antar ditt erbjudande med tacksamhet.

L. Då träffas vi så där vid åttatiden.

F. Ja, adjö så länge.

## B

### NOTES

1. *konsert*, pronounced as if written *kån(g)sär'* or *kån(g)särt*. There is also a similar choice of pronunciation for the words *dessert* (pronounced *dessär* or *dessärt*) dessert, and *kuvert* (pronounced *kuvär* or *kuvärt*) envelope.

2. *Vad är det för konsert?* What (kind of) concert is that? *För* with the general meaning "what (kind of)" is sometimes inserted in questions: *Vad för djur är det?* What (kind of) animal is that?
3. *längta efter*, long for. In some Swedish expressions *efter* is used where English uses "for."

#### Examples:

*Han frågade efter pappa.* He asked for father.

*Vad tittar du efter?* What are you looking for?

4. *varenda dag*, (*varenda* with long, stressed e) every single day. *Varenda* is perhaps best translated "every single" while *var* translates "every."
5. *Jag vrider nog på* (long stressed *på*), I turn on. *Vrida av*, turn off.
6. *apparat*, apparatus, a term used for a piece of apparatus such as a radio or telephone.
7. *skivor*, short for *grammofonskivor*, records for a gramophone.
8. *på samma gång*, at the same time. In this sense the basic meaning of *gång* is "time" as in *Jag var där en gång för länge sedan*, I was there once a long time ago, or *Första gången jag såg honom*, the first time I saw him.

#### Also notice the following idioms:

*på en gång*, suddenly. *På en gång började pojken skrika.* Suddenly the boy began to cry. Here *plötsligt* could be used instead of *på en gång*.

*inte en gång*, not even: *Inte en gång föräldrarna var där.* Not even the parents were there. *Han kunde inte en gång skriva sitt eget namn.* He could not even write his own name. In these sentences *ens* could be used instead of *en gång*.

*Gång på gång* or *gång efter annan*, Time and again, repeatedly. *Två gånger två är fyra, fem gånger sju är trettiofem.* Two times two is four, five times seven is thirty-five.

*Det var en gång . . .* Once upon a time there was . . .

Also compare Lesson XV, Note 19.

9. *så där ett par tre gånger*, about two or three times. *så där en tio elva år*, about ten or eleven years old. In colloquial language (*så där*) *en* with the general meaning of "about" is often inserted before numerals: *Ge mig så där en tjugoåfem trettio stycken.* Give me about twenty-five or thirty.

10. *Jag kommer så väl ihåg*, I remember so well. *Komma ihåg*, “to remember,” “recall,” is widely used in Swedish: *Kommer du ihåg när han föll i sjön?* Do you remember when he fell into the lake? *När jag kom ihåg, att du var hemma, gick jag med detsamma*. When I remembered that you were at home, I went immediately. *Minnas* has the same meaning as *komma ihåg* and both are common.
11. *Lärde du dig någonting?* Did you learn anything? Notice that the verb is reflexive. Often, however, it has the same meaning when it is not reflexive.

Examples:

*Han lärde sig läxan utantill.*

He learned the lesson by heart.

*Han har svårt för att lära.*

It is difficult for him to learn. He is a slow learner.

*Fågeln har inte lärt sig flyga än.*

The bird has not learned to fly yet.

*Lära*, when not reflexive, also means “to teach.”

Examples:

*Han är anställd för att lära ungdomen fäkta.*

He is employed to teach the young people to fence.

*Så lär den kristna religionen.*

So teaches the Christian religion.

Sometimes *undervisa*, “instruct” is used instead of *lära*: *Han är anställd för att undervisa ungdomen i fäktning.*

He is employed to teach the young people to fence.

12. *hopplös*, hopeless. The suffix, *-lös* corresponds to the English *-less*: *tandlös*, toothless, *glädjelös*, joyless, *svarslös*, without an answer, *värnlös*, defenseless, unprotected, *menlös*, innocent harmless.
13. *Du spelar ju piano, eller hur?* You play the piano, don't you? Notice that in contrast to English the noun stands in the indefinite. This is regularly the case when skill to play an instrument is expressed: *Jag spelar fiol (orgel, dragspel, gitarr, flöjt, saxofon, klarinett)*. I play the violin (the organ, the accordion, the guitar, the flute, the saxophone, the clarinet). When the reference is to an individual instrument, however, the definite form is used: *Jag spelade på pianot hemma i går*. I played the piano at home yesterday.

14. *Gubben Noak*, “Old Man Noah,” the title of a very simple, but also very well known song by Carl Michael Bellman (1740-1795).
15. *låta bli att sjunga*, refrain from singing. *Låta bli*, refrain from, leave alone: *Låt bli att reta hunden, pojkar*. Don't tease the dog, boys. *Låt bli!* Don't!
16. *melodi* (long stressed i) melody.
17. *i själ och hjärta vet du*, at the bottom of your heart you know.
18. *Det är väl ingen idé*. It is no use.
19. *alltså*, then, therefore, accordingly. This adverb lends an element of affirmation to the sentence, or it may be used merely as a “filler” as in the last example below:

Examples:

*Du kommer alltså inte.* You won't come, then.

*Alltså, låt oss gå vidare.* All right, let us go on.

*Vad är det alltså du vill säga?*

What is it then that you want to say?

## C

Using Notes for reference write the following in Swedish.

1. We have looked all over for him.
2. It rained every single day last week.
3. I'll visit him at the same time.
4. Turn on the light.
5. Do you remember when we met in Minneapolis?
6. Suddenly he became serious and began to speak about his misfortune.
7. Not even the teacher could explain this verse.
8. He tried time and again, but it did not work.
9. You can not come, then.
10. She has been teaching Swedish for many years.
11. He can learn the lesson, but he does not want to.
12. It is about three or four years since I saw him.
13. She plays both the piano and the violin.
14. At the bottom of my heart I am glad that he did not come today.
15. He can not refrain from lying.

## D

Write the following conversation in Swedish. Mr. Franzén and Mr. Lundbom are talking.

F. How are you coming along (how goes it) with your piano lessons?

L. Fairly well, although I haven't time to practice as I should. Regular practice is, as you know, necessary if one wants to make progress.

F. Yes, I have had that experience. When I was about ten or eleven years old I took violin lessons, but I never wanted to practice, and naturally I didn't learn anything.

L. Klingman, the orchestra director, tells me that when he was little he did not want to practice. His mother used to whip him, and it had good results, too, he claims.

F. Yes, it must really have been effective. He is the foremost conductor here in Sweden.

L. Are you going to the concert this evening?

F. No, I am sorry to say, I don't have time. The only music I'll get this evening will be my little sister's finger exercises, provided I don't turn on the radio.

L. If you have a longing for music you can always play some of your records.

F. Yes, I do that occasionally, but it is more convenient with the radio. I like to have it going while I read.

L. Does your sister play the piano?

F. No, she plays the violin, that is to say, she is learning.

L. You can not come along this evening, then?

F. No, I am sorry to say. I have other things which I must take care of this evening.

**E**

Write about a page of original conversation in Swedish basing it on this lesson.

**LESSON XII****A**

Memorize the conversation according to instructions in earlier lessons.

HERR BERGVALL BESÖKER SIN KAMRAT EKLUND I DENNES HEM, EN SVENSK BONDGÅRD.<sup>1</sup> DE SAMTALA.

E. Ja, nu hoppas jag, att du trivs.

B. Det är inte tu tal om den saken,<sup>2</sup> jag tycker om att vara på landet,<sup>3</sup> särskilt här på Björnberga.<sup>4</sup>

E. Du får väl roa dig så gott du kan, allt är sig likt<sup>5</sup> sedan i fjol. Om du vill rida,<sup>6</sup> så står Freja<sup>7</sup> i stallet. Vill du ut och meta,<sup>8</sup> har du båten vid bryggan.<sup>9</sup>

B. I fall jag vill arbeta då?

E. Då får du hjälpa till,<sup>10</sup> där du vill och kan. Om en fjorton dar<sup>11</sup> börjar höbärgningen, och då blir det bråttom.

B. Då kanske jag får sätta upp hässjorna<sup>12</sup> eller rent av köra slättermaskinen.<sup>13</sup>

E. Ja, det kan nog hända,<sup>14</sup> och om du stannar till i höst, får du hjälpa till med det övriga skördearbetet och med plöjningen.

B. Tyvärr måste jag resa hem innan dess.<sup>15</sup> . . . Korna råmar vid grinden, hör jag.

E. De känner på sig, att det är mjölkdags.<sup>16</sup> I förra veckan kom de ut i rågåkern<sup>17</sup> och trampade ned och förstörde, och samma dag kom hönsen in i trädgården och ställde till alldeles förskräckligt<sup>18</sup> bland blomsterrabatter och grönsaksland.

B. Kanske du behöver en vallpojke här på gården?

E. Det ser nästan så ut.

B. Var är Anders då?

E. Han slutade i vintras, gifte sig och flyttade till staden.  
Vi har en ny dräng nu, som heter Karl.<sup>19</sup> Han håller  
som bäst på med att rödmåla logen.<sup>20</sup>

B. Ladugården är nymålad, ser jag. Den skiner som solen  
i Karlstad.<sup>21</sup>

E. Den blev färdig i går, nu är det bara svinhuset kvar.

B. Hur många grisar har ni?

E. Vi har en kull på nio stycken.<sup>22</sup> De är bara några veckor  
gamla, och vi har ingen garanti för, att de inte sjuknar  
och dör, innan de blir slaktfärdiga.

B. Svinaveln har förstås sina risker så väl som sådd och  
skörd.

E. Ja, lantlivet har sina sidor, fast det styrker ens själv-  
känsla<sup>23</sup> att ha sin egen gård, särskilt när det är en  
gammal släktgård som den här.

B. Känner du, att fädernas anda vilar över gården?<sup>24</sup>

E. Inte precis det, men det inger en viss vördnad att tänka  
på alla dem, som har gått före mig här.

B. Hur är det med tomtar<sup>25</sup> och dylikt, finns det sådana?

E. Det borde ju finnas på ett sådant här ställe, fast själv har  
jag inte sett dem. Medan gamla Anna levde, påstod hon  
säkert, att hon hade sett dem, och hon pysslade nog om  
dem så där i smyg.<sup>26</sup>

B. Kanske det är därför det har gått så bra för din far.

E. Så skulle gamla Anna ha förklarat saken, om man hade  
frågat henne. Ska vi gå ner och se på sjön ett slag,  
innan det blir matdags?

B. Ja, det kan vi göra.

## B

## NOTES

1. *bondgård*, farm. *Gård* is also used in the sense of farm. When speaking of America, however, the word *farm* is used, also *far-*

*mare*, farmer. *Gård* may also mean yard in front or back of a house. *Mitt på gården växte en vacker björk.* In the middle of the yard grew a beautiful birch. *Inne på bakgården slogs pojkar.* In the back yard the boys were fighting.

2. *Det är inte tu tal om den saken.* There is no question about that. *Tu* is an archaic form of *två*, two, *tal* is speech, and would in this expression suggest "opinion."

3. *tycker om att vara på landet*, like to be in the country (country as contrasted to city).

4. *Björnberga*, a place name. Every Swedish farm, large or small, has its own name. Many of these names date from prehistoric times.

5. *allt är sig likt*, everything is unchanged. The term is used also about persons: *Gamle smeden är sig lik*; *han super sig full*, var gång han är i staden. The old smith has not changed a bit, he gets drunk every time he is in town. *Du är dig lik, inte ett drag har ändrats.* You are the same, not a feature (characteristic) has changed.

6. *rida*, ride a horse, or any other animal. When "ride" implies the use of something except a horse or other animal on which to ride, the Swedish for "ride" is *åka*: *Han kom åkande i sin nya vagn.* He came riding in his new wagon. *Har pojken redan lärt sig åka cykel?* Has the boy already learned to ride the bicycle? *Vill du åka med mig?* Do you want to ride with me? *Kan du åka skridskor?* Can you skate?

7. *Freja*, one of the goddesses in Scandinavian mythology; here the name of a horse.

8. *meta*, fish, angle. Related words: *metspö*, fishing pole, *metmask*, angle worm, *metkrok*, fish hook, *metrev*, fishing line. When fishing involves implements other than pole and line the verb *fiska* is used.

9. *bryggan*, the landing, the pier. *Brygga* is sometimes used for "bridge" when speaking of a small foot bridge. The regular term for bridge is *bro*.

10. *Då får du hjälpa till*, (short stressed *till*), Then you can help (along).

11. *fjorton dagar*, a fortnight.

12. *hässjorna*, the drying hurdles. In many parts of Sweden the hay is put on hurdles to dry before it is put in stacks or taken in.

13. *rent av köra slättermaskinen*, even drive the mowing machine. *Rent av*, actually, even, downright: *Det var rent av bedrövligt, så hon sjöng.* It was downright awful the way she sang. *Det var rent av omöjligt att komma fram i buskarna.* It was actually impossible to get through among the bushes.
14. *det kan nog hända*, that is (entirely) possible.
15. *innan dess*, before that time.
16. *De känner på sig, att det är mjölkdags* (long stressed *på*). They know (have a feeling) that it is milking time. *Känna på sig*, have a feeling: *Jag känner på mig, att det blir regn.* I have a feeling that it is going to rain. Also notice *känna sig*, feel: *Jag känner mig trött* (*hungrig, glad, lycklig*). I feel tired (hungry, glad, happy or lucky). *Mjölkdags*, milking time. *Dags*, "time," is perhaps most common as a suffix, but it is also used independently as in *hur dags kommer du?* what time do you come? As a suffix: *kaffedags*, time for coffee, *sängdags*, time to go to bed, *skoldags*, time to go to school, *kyrkdags*, time to go to church.
17. *rågåkern*, the rye field. The common grains are: *vete*, wheat, *råg*, rye, *havre*, oats, *korn*, barley. *Majs*, corn, is not grown profitably in Sweden.
18. *ställde till aldeles förskräckligt*, messed it up terribly. Compare Lesson IV, Note 5.
19. *Karl*, Charles, pronounced as if written *Kal*; *karl*, "man," "fellow," however is pronounced *kar*. Compare Lesson III, Note 5.
20. *han håller som bäst på med att rödmåla logen*, he is just now painting the granary red. *Som bär* or *just* both mean "just." *Som bär* implies an act of longer duration and that the actor is engrossed in the activity.  
The traditional color of the buildings of a Swedish farmstead is red with white trimmings around doors, windows, and corners. *Loge* is a barn in which is stored the hay or grain while a cow barn is *ladugård* or *lagård*.
21. *Den skiner som solen i Karlstad*, (often pronounced *Kalsta* in this expression), literally "It shines like the sun in Karlstad," it is very bright. Karlstad is the largest city in the province of Värmland.
22. *en kull på nio stycken*, a litter of nine. *Kull*, brood, litter: *Haren föder flera kullar på året.* The hare has several litters every year. *I solgasset låg en höna med sin kull.* In the hot sun lay a hen with its brood. *En andkull*, a brood of wild ducks.

23. *det styrker ens självkänsla*, it fortifies one's self-esteem. *Ens* is the possessive of *man*, one, they, people.
24. *Känner du, att fädernas anda vilar över gården?* Do you feel that the spirit of your fathers rests over the place? *Anda* is here akin in meaning to "spirit" as in "the spirit of the times." It occurs only in the singular. In expressions like "the holy spirit" where spirit has a different meaning *ande* is used: *den helige ande*, the Holy Ghost, the Holy Spirit.
25. *tomtar*, brownies. They inhabit the buildings of a farmstead and bring good luck. They are therefore catered to, especially at Christmas when a bowl of porridge, *gröt*, is set out for them.
26. *hon pysslade nog om dem så där i smyg*, she probably pampered them on the sly. *Pyssa* or *pyssa om* (stressed *om*), to trifle, coddle, pamper: *Hon pysslar om sina blommor.* She is putting about with her flowers. *Hon pysslar om sina barn.* She is coddling (taking care of) her children. *Hon går och pysslar i stugan (i trädgården).* She is putting about in the cottage (in the garden).  
*I smyg*, furtively, on the sly: *Han tör bara gå dit i smyg.* He dares go there only on the sly. *Han tittar på henne i smyg.* He looks at her furtively. There is a verb formed on the same stem: *smyga* (*sig*), to steal one's way: *Han smyger sig genom skogen som en indian.* He steals through the woods like an Indian.

## C

Using Notes for reference write the following in Swedish:

1. Of course I will help, there is no question about it.
2. He used to visit such places furtively.
3. He bought himself a large farm.
4. I like to be in the country during the summer.
5. When nobody saw him, he sneaked out.
6. She has nothing to do except to pamper her canaries and her old cat.
7. I got a ride with him from (the) town.
8. It is more comfortable to ride (on) a horse than (on) a camel.
9. We sat on the landing fishing.
10. How many are there in the brood?
11. They messed it up something awful, while mother was away.
12. In about a fortnight you may help

us with the harvest. 13. I believe he has actually gone mad.  
14. The boy feels that it is bedtime; he is yawning.

## D

Write the following conversation between Eklund and Bergvall in Swedish.

- E. Do you feel tired after work?
- B. Yes, haying is not so easy. It will be nice<sup>1</sup> to go to bed this evening.
- E. It is always nice to go to bed in the country. My little cousin is already in bed.<sup>2</sup>
- B. He worked today so that one could actually believe that he was the hired man here on the farm.
- E. Yes, he helps along with everything. This morning he cleaned out<sup>3</sup> the haymow, then he fed the pigs and chickens, and this evening he watered the horses.
- B. He seems to like horses.
- E. Especially the one he rides (on), that one he pampers in every way.<sup>4</sup> I have noticed that he sometimes gives him sugar on the sly.
- B. How long has he been here?
- E. He came a fortnight ago. I suppose he will stay as long as he likes it here.
- B. Would you like to go along down to the lake awhile? Maybe we have time to fish a little before bedtime.
- E. Yes, let us do that. Where are the poles?
- B. On the landing. But I think we will need a couple of hooks.
- E. Before we go, I'll see if the door to the pig sty<sup>5</sup> is closed properly. One night last week the pigs got out<sup>6</sup> and messed it up something awful in the garden.

- B. While you do that, I'll go and get<sup>7</sup> my sweater. It is actually cold this evening.
- E. Then maybe you'll take mine along, too. It hangs in the clothes closet.
- B. I'll do that.

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<sup>1</sup> nice, *skönt*. <sup>2</sup> See Lesson IX, Note 19. <sup>3</sup> cleaned out, *gjorde rent på*.  
<sup>4</sup> in every way, *på alla sätt*. <sup>5</sup> door to the pig sty, *svinhusdörren*. <sup>6</sup> got out, *kom ut*. <sup>7</sup> go and get, *gå efter*.

## E

Write about a page of original conversation in Swedish basing it on this lesson.

## LESSON XIII

## A

Memorize the following conversation according to instructions in earlier lessons.

HERR BJÖRK, SOM BOR I MELLERSTA SVERIGE, HAR BESÖK AV JÖNSSON, SOM BOR I SKÅNE, OCH AV MOLIN, SOM BOR I NORRLAND. DE SAMTALA.

- B. Det var väldigt trevligt,<sup>1</sup> att vi tre kunde komma till samman igen. Hur länge är det sedan vi sist träffades?
- J. Snart fyra år.
- M. Det stämmer. Jag flyttade till Norrland strax efteråt.
- B. Jag har stannat i mellersta Sverige hela tiden. Jag bryr mig inte om<sup>2</sup> att fara långt på mina semestrar<sup>3</sup> heller.
- M. Du har ju en stuga på en ö ute i skärgården någonstans. Var är den?
- B. I närheten av Furusund.
- J. Rår du om ön?<sup>4</sup>
- B. Ja, men den är så liten, att den inte ens är utsatt på kartan.<sup>5</sup> Apropå den saken,<sup>6</sup> så lovade du att komma dit i somras.
- J. Ja, men det blev ingenting av.<sup>7</sup>
- M. Kommer jag inte i dag, så kommer jag i morgon.<sup>8</sup>
- B. Kan du tala skånska<sup>9</sup> än?
- J. Vid behov kan jag nog skorra så bra som någon skåning,<sup>10</sup> men i dagligt tal använder jag rikssvenska.<sup>11</sup> Hur är det med dig, har du lärt dig någon norrländsk dialekt?
- M. Nej, det har jag inte, men jag kan tala dalmål sedan pojkkåren.<sup>12</sup>
- B. Har ni hört historien om kronprinsen och dalmasen?
- J. Nej, tala om den.

- B. En gång när kronprinsen besökte Mora,<sup>13</sup> frågade han en gammal mas: Är det sant, att ni här i Dalarna säger du åt alla? Vi säger du åt alla utom dig och far din, blev svaret.
- M. Masarna krusar inte för någon.
- B. Hur trivs ni i era respektive landsändar? Eller kanske jag borde säga landskap.<sup>14</sup>
- J. Nu, sedan jag vant mig vid slättlandet,<sup>15</sup> trivs jag bra, men i början var det nog si och så.<sup>16</sup> Skåne är ju helt och hållet olika Bergslagen,<sup>17</sup> som är min hemtrakt.
- M. Jag skulle vantrivas alldeles förskräckligt, om jag inte hade mina norrländska berg och skogar, älvar och sjöar.
- B. Berg, skogar och älvar, det betyder malm, timmer och elektricitet, och på dem bygger Norrland sin framtid.
- M. Norrland är utan tvivel framtidslandet. I sinom tid<sup>18</sup> ställer det nog det övriga Sverige i skuggan.<sup>19</sup>
- J. I det fallet är du nog för optimistisk, fast jag håller med om, att landet har stora möjligheter.
- B. För min del<sup>20</sup> trivs jag bäst här i mellersta Sverige. Naturen har valt medelvägen här, och folket har visst följt exemplet.
- J. Den saken tål nog att diskuteras,<sup>21</sup> men det får väl vara till en annan gång.<sup>22</sup>
- M. Det tjänar ingenting till<sup>23</sup> att diskutera sådant; det är precis som att diskutera smak.

## B

## NOTES

1. *Det var väldigt trevligt.* How nice (it is)! Compare Lesson VII, Note 4.
2. *jag bryr mig inte om*, I don't bother about. Other examples: *Jag bryr mig inte om, vad han säger.* I don't pay any attention to what he says. *Han har aldrig brytt sig om sin gamla mor.*

He has never bothered about his old mother. *Vad bryr jag mig om det!* What do I care! This idiom is used with negations, expressed or implied.

3. *semestrar*, vacations. *Semester* is vacation from work, vacation from school is *lov* or *skollov* or *ferier*.
4. *Rår du om ön?* Do you own the island? *Rå om*, to own: *Rår du om boken (huset)?* Do you own the book (the house)? *Äga* means the same as *rå om*. There are three other common expressions with *rå*.

A. *Rå för*, (long stressed *för*), be to blame, be at fault.

*Jag rår inte för, att tåget är försenat.*  
Don't blame me because the train is late.

*Pojken rår inte för, att glaset sprack.*  
The boy can't help that the glass cracked.

*Du rår själv för, att du inte blev vald.*

It is your own fault that you were not elected.

*Rå för* is not used with a personal pronoun such as *honom* or *henne*.

It is followed by *det* or by a clause introduced by *att*.

B. *Rå på*, (long stressed *på*) be able to defeat, beat, subdue.

*Rår du på honom?* Can you manage him? Can you beat him?  
*Jag rår på alla pojkkarna i klassen.*

I can beat all the boys in class.

C. *Rå med*, (long stressed *med*) be able to handle, have the strength to.

*Rår du med väskan?* Can you carry the bag? (Or is it too heavy?)

*Jag fick mer mat, än jag rådde med.*

I got more food than I could manage (to eat).

5. *den är inte ens utsatt på kartan*, it is not even shown on the map.
6. *Apropå den saken*, Speaking of that, By the way. Compare Lesson VIII, Note 17.
7. *det blev ingenting av*, nothing came of it, it did not materialize. *Bliva av* may also translate "become of."

Examples:

*Vad blev det av pengarna, som låg här?*  
What became of the money that lay here?  
*Om jag får råda, så blir det ingenting av.*  
If I have my way, nothing will come of it.

8. *Kommer jag inte i dag, så kommer jag i morgon.* "If I don't come today I'll come tomorrow," a saying supposedly reflecting the temperament of the people of Skåne.

9. *skånska*, the dialect of Skåne. Its chief characteristics are the guttural *r* and an abundance of diphthongs.

10. *skåning*, a male inhabitant or native of Skåne. Names of the inhabitants of the provinces are derived from the names of the provinces in several ways. One group follows the pattern: *Dalsland* with *dalsläning* for the male and *dalslänska* for the female. The form on *-ska* may mean either the dialect of the province or one of its female inhabitants. Here belong: *Dalsland*, *Gottland*, *Halland*, *Jämtland*, *Småland*, *Södermanland*, *Uppland*, *Värmland*, *Västmanland*, *Ångermanland*, and *Öland*. *Södermanland* is sometimes written *Sörmland* and the forms for the inhabitants are generally *sörlänning* and *sörlänska*.

Others are: *Blekinge bleking blekingska*, *Bohuslän bohusläning bohuslänska*, *Dalarna (dal)mas (dal)kulla*, *Gästrikland gästrike, gästrikska*, *Hälsingland hälsing or hälsinge hälsingska*, *Härjedalen härjedaling härjedalska*, *Jämtland jämte jämtska* (in addition to the forms on *-läning* and *-ska* given above), *Lappland lapp lappa* (*lapp* and *lappa* have racial connotations rather than geographical), *Medelpad medelpading medelpadska*, *Närke närring, närringska*, *Skåne skåning skånska*, *Västerbotten västerbottning, västerbottningska*, *Västergötland västgöte västgötska* (pronounced as if written *vü-sjöte vü-sjötska*), *Östergötland östgöte östgötska* (pronounce as if written *ö-sjöte ö-sjötska*).

Most provinces could also have a form with *-bo* for both male and female, i. e., *Närke närrkesbo*. The suffix *-bo* is also used with names of cities, towns and villages, i. e., *Stockholm stockholmsbo*, *Chicago chicagobo*, *Enköping enköpingsbo*, etc.

In some cases *-are* is used for the male, i. e., *stockholmare*, a male native or inhabitant of Stockholm, *berlinare*, *göteborgare*, etc. Some major countries (which countries they are should be evident from English) and their inhabitants are: *Amerika amerikan(are) amerikanska*, *Danmark dansk danska*, *England engelsman engelska*, *Finland finne finska*, *Frankrike fransman fransyska*, *Italien italienare italienska*, *Japan japan or jpanes japanska*, *Kina kines kinesiska*, *Norge norrman norska*, *Ryssland*

*ryss ryska, Spanien spanjor spanjorska, Tyskland (Germany) tysk tyska.*

11. *rikssvenska*, standard Swedish as contrasted with the various dialects. It is based on the dialects spoken in the territory around Lake Mälaren.
12. *sedan pojkåren*, since my boyhood days. Similarly *barnaåren*, childhood days (more common is perhaps *barndom*, childhood), *ynglingåren*, the years of youth or adolescence of a man.
13. *Mora*, town in Dalarna.
14. *landskap*, province. Sweden is divided into twenty-four *landskap*. *Landskap* also means countryside, country: *Vilket vackert landskap!* What beautiful country!
15. *Nu, sedan jag vant mig vid slättlandet*. Now after I have gotten used to the flat country. *Vänja sig vid*, get used to. Also *vänja sig* (or *någon*) *av med att*, to break oneself (somebody) from: *Jag vände mig (honom) av med att röka*. I broke myself (him) of smoking. *Man vänjer sig vid allt*, One gets used to everything.
16. *si och så*, so so, after a fashion, not so good: *Det gick si och så med affären*. The business did not go so well. *Han har det nog si och så*. He probably is not getting on so well (financially).
17. *Bergslagen*. See Lesson XV, Note 10.
18. *i sinom tid*, in due time. Compare Lesson X, Note 15 and Lesson XV, Note 7.
19. *ställer nog det övriga Sverige i skuggan*, literally "probably puts the rest of Sweden in the shade," i. e., it will probably outdo the rest of Sweden.
20. *för min del*, for my part. Similarly *för sin del*, for his (her) part: *För sin del var han nöjd med att stanna hemma*, He for his part was satisfied to stay at home.  
Other expressions involving *del*:
- A. *En del*, part, some. *En del av varorna förstördes*. Some of the merchandise was destroyed. *En del av pojkar gingo barfota, en del hade skor*. Some of the boys went barefoot, others wore shoes. *En del männskor trodde honom verkligen*. Some people actually believed him.
- B. *För all del*, by all means, not at all. *Gå för all del inte ut, om du är förkyld*. By all means, do not go outside if you have a cold. *Glöm för all del inte att besöka honom*. Be sure not

to forget to visit him. *Får jag låna den här?* *För all del, det får du gärna*. May I borrow this? Certainly, you are most welcome to it.

C. *För den delen*, for that matter, as far as that goes. *Han ljuger och det gör hon också, för den delen*. He lies and she does, too, as far as that goes. Compare Lesson III, Note 11.

21. *Den saken tål nog att diskuteras*. That matter could well be discussed. *Tåla*, tolerate, endure, bear.

Examples:

*Jag tål honom inte*. I can't stand him.  
*Kärleken tål allt*. Charity endureth all.  
*Hon tål inte (vid) drag*. She can not stand draft.

22. *en annan gång*, another time. Swedish has two different expressions for "another":

- A. When "another" means "different" use *en annan*. *Nej, det var inte han, utan en annan som hjälpte mig*. No, it wasn't he but someone else who helped me. *Om du inte vill ha det här äpplet, så ta ett annat*. If you don't want this apple then take another (different) one.
- B. When "another" means "an additional" use *en till*: *Det var goda äpplen; jag vill ha ett till*. These are good apples, I'll have another (an additional) one. *Vill du ha en kopp kaffe till?* Would you like another cup of coffee?

23. *Det tjänar ingenting till*. It is of no use. Also *Vad tjänar det till?* Why do that? What good is that?



## C

Using Notes for reference write the following in Swedish:

1. He can not stand to be reprimanded.
2. It is very difficult for him to break himself of swearing.
3. It is nice (Note 1) that you stay at home, then I don't need to go either.
4. My uncle owns several large farms.
5. I have done as you said, and I am not to blame if it goes wrong.
6. Speaking of work, will you help me move this writing desk?
7. We had intended to visit him last summer, but it did not materialize.
8. What became of your friend who used to live here?
9. He is big and strong, but you can, no doubt, beat him.
10. Can

he, who is so little, carry so much? 11. Another (different) possibility is that he got sick. 12. I have another one if you are hungry. 13. It is no use trying, it won't work. 14. Be careful, by all means. 15. I, for my part, would be satisfied to stay here.

## D

Write the following conversation in Swedish between Erik and Sven.

- E. My little cousin was just here, he wanted me to name (recite) Sweden's provinces and cities.
- S. Well, did you do it?
- E. No, my knowledge<sup>1</sup> in geography cannot stand any investigation. I know the provinces, but when it comes to cities<sup>2</sup> it is not so good. Then I must use the map.
- S. Did you tell that to your cousin?
- E. Not exactly. I told him that he surely could do it as well as<sup>3</sup> I, and that it would be of no use for me to do it.
- S. Was he satisfied with that?
- E. I believe so. He went inside to look at his maps.
- S. Aren't you ashamed to do that?
- E. Of course I am ashamed, but I can not help that I have forgotten my (the) geography.
- S. It is the same with me; I don't remember much either. I for my part think that geography is very boring.
- E. I agree there; unless one can learn it from travels it is boring.
- S. Speaking of travels, do you know that our friend Peterson is coming here for a visit?<sup>4</sup>
- E. No, how nice! I have not seen him for a long time. Wasn't he going to move to Stockholm?
- S. Yes, but his father wants to have him at home. He owns a sawmill in Norrland, as you know.

- E. He used to say that he was not at all happy (there) at home,<sup>5</sup> but I suppose he stays because of his father.
- S. Probably, but maybe he also has gotten used to (the) life in a small town.<sup>6</sup>
- E. Didn't you promise to visit him last summer?
- S. Yes, so (that) I did, but nothing came of it. I stayed out in the skerries too long.
- E. There comes my cousin with his maps again.

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<sup>1</sup> knowledge, *kunskaper*. <sup>2</sup> when it comes to cities, *när det blir fråga om städer*. <sup>3</sup> as well as, *likas bra som*. <sup>4</sup> for a visit, *på besök*. <sup>5</sup> there at home, *därhemma*. <sup>6</sup> Life in a small town, *småstadslivet*.

## E

Write about a page of original conversation in Swedish basing it on this lesson.

## LESSON XIV

## A

Memorize the following conversation according to instructions in earlier lessons.

HERR STRAND OCH HERR BROMAN ÄTA PÅ EN RESTAURANG.

- S. Matsalen är ju så gott som tom,<sup>1</sup> bara ett och annat bord är upptaget.<sup>2</sup> Det är på sin höjd tjugo personer här.<sup>3</sup>
- B. Det är tidigt än. Det dröjer nog inte, skall du få se, förrän det blir fullt hus. Smörgåsbordet är allt annat än tomt.<sup>4</sup>
- S. Ett härligt smörgåsbord. Det vattnas i munnen, bara man ser på det.
- B. Det är helt enkelt<sup>5</sup> storlaget.
- S. Limpan måste jag smaka på,<sup>6</sup> och jag kan inte klara mig utan hårt bröd.
- B. Här finns mat i mängd:<sup>7</sup> sill och korv och sylta och skinka — jag vet inte var jag skall börja.
- S. Blunda bara, och ta på måfå,<sup>8</sup> allting är gott här.
- B. Det är det verkligen.<sup>9</sup> Jag kommer hit ibland på torsdagarna och äter ärter och fläsk.<sup>10</sup>
- S. Jag var på vår förra stamlokal nyligen.
- B. Nå, hade det bättrat sig där?
- S. Nej, det var rent ut sagt<sup>11</sup> bedrövligt, så det såg ut, och maten hade försämrats betydligt.
- B. Jaja, förr eller senare får de väl slå igen butiken<sup>12</sup> där.
- S. Här pratar jag, så jag hade så när glömt att ta för mig<sup>13</sup> av det kallskurna.
- B. Jag skall smaka på alla sorterna. Lite ansjovis ska jag ha och en ostskiva.
- S. Så ja, ska vi sätta oss vid det här bordet?
- B. Det blir bra.
- S. Det fattas servetter, jag ska kalla på kyparn.<sup>14</sup> Hovmästarn, kanske vi kunde få ett par servetter.
- B. Jag behöver en gaffel också. (Kyparen kommer med det begärda.)
- S. Nå, hur smakar det?
- B. Alldeles utmärkt. Jag är hungrig som en varg.<sup>15</sup>
- S. Hungern är den bästa kryddan.<sup>16</sup>
- B. Här ha vi matsedeln, få se, rostbiff, kalvstek, fläskkotletter . . . vad ska du ta?
- S. Jag tror det blir fisk, det är min älsklingsrätt.
- B. Fisk är gott, men jag föredrar kött. Jag tror jag tar rostbiff.
- S. Hovmästarn, en fisk och en rostbiff.
- B. Behagas det kaffe?<sup>17</sup>
- S. Ja, två kaffe. Du vill ju ha kaffe, eller hur?
- B. Javisst. (Kyparen serverar.)
- S. Kommer du ihåg,<sup>18</sup> när vi brukade springa på konditoriet?<sup>19</sup>
- B. Jadå, det var i den gamla goda tiden.<sup>20</sup> Kaffe och bakelse nästan var dag.
- S. Då trodde vi, att vi var riktiga karlar.
- B. Det här var verkligen gott.
- S. Grönsakerna är goda, men biffen är seg.
- B. Det var synd. Fisken är så mör, att den smälter i munnen, och benfri är den också.
- S. Vad ska du ha till efterrätt?
- B. Vad har vi att välja på?<sup>21</sup>
- S. Äppelkaka, glass, frukt . . .
- B. Jag tar glass.
- S. Det gör jag med.

## B

## NOTES

1. *så gott som tom*, almost (just about) empty. *Så gott som*, almost. *Så gott som* modifies an adjective, an adverb or an indefinite pronoun such as *dubbelt*, *ingenting*, *allt*.

Examples:

*Han är bekant med så gott som varenda människa i stan.*  
He knows practically every person in town.  
*Det är så gott som ingenting, det.*  
Why, that is practically nothing.  
*Han förlorade så gott som alla sina ägodelar i eldsvådan.*  
He lost practically all his belongings in the fire.

2. *bara ett och annat bord är upptaget*. Only an occasional table is occupied. *En och annan* may refer either to time or objects.

Examples:

*En och annan gång får han en fisk, men vanligtvis blir han utan.*  
Occasionally he catches a fish, but usually he does not get any.  
*En och annan person tror honom, men de flesta vet att han ljuger.*  
Some persons believe him, but most people know that he lies.

3. *Det är på sin höjd tjugo personer här*. There are at most twenty persons here.

4. *Smörgåsbordet är allt annat än tomt*. The *smörgåsbord* is anything but empty. *Smörgåsbord* is bread, butter, cold meats, fish, cheese, pickles, etc., which are served before the regular meal. *Smörgås* is the word for sandwich, usually an “open-faced” sandwich. *Allt annat än*, anything but: *Det var allt annat än trevligt*. It was anything but pleasant.

5. *helt enkelt*, simply.

Examples:

*Jag går helt enkelt dit utan att fråga honom.*  
I'll simply go there without asking him.  
*Han vill helt enkelt inte.* He simply does not want to.

6. *smaka (på)*, taste. *Smaka* is also used in some expressions with the objective form of the personal pronoun: *Ingenting smakar mig*. Nothing tastes good to me. *Om det inte smakar dig, så ät det inte*. If you don't like it, don't eat it.

7. *mat i mängd*, heaps of food.  
8. *ta på måfå*, take at random. Similarly *gå på måfå*, walk without goal or plan.  
9. *Det är det verkligen*. Indeed it is.  
10. *ärter och fläsk*, peas (pea soup) and pork, a dish which with *pannkaka*, Swedish pancakes, traditionally is served on Thursdays.  
11. *rent ut sagt*, to speak bluntly, in plain language. Also *rent av*, actually, downright: *Det är rent av löjligt*, att se en vuxen person göra så. It is downright ridiculous to see a grown person do that. *Det var rent av bedrävligt, så hon sjöng*. It was really wretched the way she sang. *Kanske jag rent av borde skänka bort dem*. Perhaps I actually ought to give them away.  
12. *slå igen butiken*, close the shop, (sometimes *stänga butiken*) used figuratively with the meaning “terminate,” “end,” “conclude,” “quit.”  
13. *jag hade så nära glömt att ta för mig*, I almost forgot to help myself. *Så nära* (stressed *när*), almost. *Så nära* modifies a verb. Compare Note 1 above.

Examples:

*Hon hade så nära trampat på ormen.*  
She almost stepped on the snake.

*Jag hade så nära försövit mig.* I almost overslept.  
*ta för mig* (stressed *för*), help myself. Similarly any reflexive pronoun: *Ta för dig (er) ordentligt nu*. Take a good helping now. *Taga för* with unstressed *för* means “consider,” “believe to be.” *Jag tog honom för engelsman, men han är tysk*. I thought that he was English, but he is German.

14. *Kalla på kyparen*, to call the waiter. To engage the attention of the waiter one taps the edge of a glass or plate with the knife. When speaking to the waiter *hovmästaren* is used, not *kyparen*.  
15. *Jag är hungrig som en varg*. I am hungry as a wolf, I am starved.  
16. *Hungern är den bästa kryddan*. Hunger is the best sauce, a proverb.

17. *Behagas det kaffe?* Would you like coffee? This is a polite way of asking. The active is also used: *Behagar herrarna (damerna, herrskapet) . . . ?* Would you gentlemen (ladies, ladies and gentlemen) like . . .?  
18. *Kommer du ihåg?* Do you remember? *Minns du* could also be used.  
19. *konditoriet* (often abbreviated *kondis*) is an establishment where

chiefly coffee and pastry are served. It has a social function similar to the American corner drug store or ice cream parlor.

20. *den gamla goda tiden* (stress *goda*), the good old days.

21. *Vad har vi att välja på?* What is there to choose from?

## C

Using Notes for reference write the following in Swedish:

1. It cost only one crown, so I got it practically gratis.
2. It is simply inconceivable that anything like that (such) can happen nowadays.
3. Perhaps we should actually visit them though they live far away.
4. It simply won't work.
5. He is, bluntly speaking, dumb.
6. He is just about<sup>1</sup> ready now.
7. I almost lost my hat out there on the lake.<sup>2</sup>
8. Occasionally it happens that the whole family comes.
9. In the good old days people did not have so many amusements as we have, but they were happier than we are.
10. They did not have much to choose from.
11. They are not bashful, they'll no doubt help themselves.
12. This is anything but what it ought to be.

<sup>1</sup>just about. See Note 1. <sup>2</sup>See Note 13.

## D

Write the following conversation between Mr. Strand and Mr. Broman in Swedish.

S. Come, let us go<sup>1</sup> and have (eat) dinner. I am starved.

B. Where shall we go?

S. I am not so particular.<sup>2</sup> The restaurant at the square is good.

B. Do you think so? Last time I was there, I didn't like it at all. The *smörgåsbord* was bad, to speak plainly, and the beefsteak was tough as leather.

S. Oh, when was that?

B. A couple of months ago. It looked then as if they would have to quit business any time.<sup>3</sup>

S. I was there last week and then it was anything but bad. The *smörgåsbord* was excellent, and I helped myself until I was ashamed.

B. I don't understand that.

S. That I was ashamed, you mean?

B. We probably could discuss that matter. But if you insist that the restaurant is good, let's go.

S. My mouth waters when I think of all the good dishes there.

B. Hunger is the best sauce, people say. But do they really have much to choose from?

S. Their menu is at least a meter long.

B. They have probably three or four dishes at the most.

S. It is a downright shame<sup>4</sup> that you have such a poor opinion of<sup>5</sup> such a good restaurant. But you will change your opinion when you get there.

B. I hope so (that).

S. I even promise that if you don't like the food, I'll take you to<sup>6</sup> dinner tomorrow wherever you want to go.

B. On that condition I'll gladly go along.

S. It is late, I see. It won't be long before they have full house there. Perhaps it is best that we hurry.

<sup>1</sup>let us go, *så går vi*. <sup>2</sup>I am not so particular. *Det är inte så noga*. <sup>3</sup>any time, see Lesson VI, Note 8. <sup>4</sup>a . . . shame, here, *skamligt*. <sup>5</sup>have such a poor opinion of, *har så dåliga tankar om*. <sup>6</sup>take you to, *bjuder på*.

## E

Write about a page of original conversation in Swedish basing it on this lesson.

## LESSON XV

## A

Memorize the following conversation according to instructions in earlier lessons.

HERR WESTBERG OCH INGENJÖR<sup>1</sup> LUNDHOLM MÖTA NOTARIE STRÖM.

W. Får jag lov att föreställa herrarna för varandra: ingenjör Lundholm, min gode vän notarie Ström. Ingenjörn har hand om de nya verkstäderna, som anläggas nere vid strömmen.

S. Jaså, ingenjörn är lycklig nog att ha en så intressant, för att inte säga<sup>2</sup> romantisk, sysselsättning.

L. Romantisk är den då sannerligen inte. Jag har haft åtskilligt med huvudbry<sup>3</sup> den gångna veckan.

S. Det är en pappersfabrik, eller hur?

L. Det stämmer.

S. Då blir vi väl utrustade med fabriker här i stan. Vi har ju redan både sågverk och gjuteri.<sup>4</sup>

W. Glöm inte kraftverket, det hör väl också hit.<sup>5</sup>

S. Farfar brukade berätta om den gamla goda tiden,<sup>6</sup> när den första kraftstationen byggdes här. Den var nästan ett under på sin tid.<sup>7</sup> Nu skulle den väl bäst passa i ett museum, antar jag.

W. Industrien har haft en enorm utveckling den senaste mansåldern; man behöver bara tänka på den norrländska gruvdriften.<sup>8</sup>

S. Ja, tack vare malmen<sup>9</sup> har den forna vildmarken blivit ytterst viktig för Sveriges ekonomi.

L. Här i Bergslagen<sup>10</sup> har ju både industri och gruvor gamla anor.<sup>11</sup> Även för ett par hundra år sedan fanns det ju en hammare eller kvarn vid nästan varje vattenfall. Och så hade vi ju gruvorna vid Sala och Falun.

S. Om Sverige hade kol och olja,<sup>12</sup> tänk vilket rikt land det kunde bli!<sup>13</sup>

W. Kol, visst har vi kol. Vi har ju våra vita kol,<sup>14</sup> vet jag!<sup>15</sup>

S. Vi borde ha svarta också, vi behöver båda delarna.

W. Det är kanske lika bra, att vi inte har några kol; då kanske vi hade en massa rökiga och smutsiga fabriksstäder.

S. Men tänk vilken storindustri<sup>16</sup> vi kunde ha, bara det fanns kol här.

W. Vi har ju rätt så stora firmor, trots att vi importerar kol: ASEA, SKF, L. M. Ericson,<sup>17</sup> till exempel. De är stora nog för vårt land.

S. När beräknar ingenjörn att ha fabriken färdig?

L. Vi hoppas att kunna börja med tillverkningen vid nyåret.

W. Hur stor blir arbetsstyrkan?

L. Ungefär tvåhundra man<sup>18</sup> i början, men när vi riktigt kommer i gång,<sup>19</sup> får vi väl anställa ytterligare ett femtiotal. Kanske herrarna har lust att följa med och besöka anläggningen? Vi håller som bäst på med att sätta upp maskinerna.

S. Det vore intressant.

W. Javisst, det blir en liten fin promenad på samma gång.

## B

## NOTES

1. *ingenjör* (pronounce *in-sjenjör*), engineer as applied to a graduate of a technical school. The term *ingenjör* is not used of a man running a locomotive, the engines of a boat, etc. For such occupations the general term *maskinist* is used. A man running a locomotive is a *lokförare* or *lokomotivförare*.

2. *för att inte säga*, not to say.
3. *åtskilligt med huvudbry*, a good deal of trouble.
4. *gjuteri*, foundry, pronounced with a long stressed i. So also *ekonomi*, economy, *industri*, industry, *mejeri*, dairy, creamery.
5. *det hör väl också hit*, It also belongs here. There are several expressions with *höra* plus a preposition or adverb, having the general meaning "belong."

Examples:

*Det hör inte hit (dit, ihop, tillsamman).*

It does not belong here (there, together, together).

*Det hör inte till saken.*

It has no bearing on this. It is irrelevant.

When expressing ownership the inseparable *tillhör* is generally used: *Gården tillhörde min farbror för många år sedan*. The farm belonged to my uncle many years ago.

6. *Farfar brukade berätta om den gamla goda tiden*. Grandfather used to tell about the good old days. *Bruka*, like "used," indicates repeated or habitual action. It occurs both in the present and past tenses.

Examples:

*Jag brukar ofta gå dit.* I often go there.

*Han brukar inte vara så vänlig.* He is usually not so kind.

*De brukade komma hit var dag.* They used to come here every day.

7. *på sin tid*, in its day. Also notice *på den tiden*, in those days, *nu för tiden*, nowadays, *förr i tiden*, in olden times, formerly. Compare Lesson X, Note 15.

8. *den norrländska gruvdriften*, the mining in Norrland. Large quantities of iron ore have since 1890 been mined in Kirunavara in Lappland. It is of very high quality yielding from 60% to 70% iron. Since 1926 profitable gold mining operations have been carried on at Boliden. Arsenic is an important by-product from the Boliden mines.

9. *Tack vare malmen*, thanks to the ore.

10. *Bergslagen*, name of the mining district including parts of Dalar-na, Värmland and Västmanland. The most famous mines are the copper mine at Falun and the Sala silver mine. The earliest records of the Falun mine are dated 1288. Besides small amounts of gold and silver it is estimated that 500,000 tons of copper have

been taken from the mine. The Sala mine has now lost its importance, but during the past 400 years it has produced approximately 400 tons of silver.

11. *har gamla anor*, has old traditions.
12. Sweden has no oil. There are small deposits of coal in southern Sweden, but of such low quality, that they are of no consequence in the national economy.
13. *tänk vilket rikt land det kunde bli!* imagine what a rich country it could be. *Tänk* is used in exclamations: *Tänk att du kom!* You really came! *Tänk så stor pojken har blivit!* My, how big the boy has grown! Compare Lesson 1, Notes 5A3, 5A4, 5A5.
14. *vita kol*, "white coals," a term applied to water power, which is abundant in Sweden. A great number of rivers originating in the mountains separating Sweden from Norway form many waterfalls on their eastward course. Besides supplying electric power these rivers float logs from the lumbering districts to the mills.
15. *vet jag*, you know. This colloquial use of *veta* strengthens the statement to which it refers. It may translate various ways.

Examples:

*Nej, vet ni, nu går det för långt!*

No, this is going too far, I must say!

*Det törs jag inte, vet du.*

I don't dare to do that, really.

Also notice *Vet hut!* or *Vet skäms!* Such impudence!

16. *Storindustri*, large scale industry. Swedish has a number of expressions with *stor*: *storbonde*, farmer owning a large farm, *storgubbe*, important man, *stordåd*, a great accomplishment, *storskryta*, brag excessively, *storgråta*, cry vehemently, *storljuga*, lie excessively, *stormakt*, a great power (nation), *storartad*, grand, magnificent.
17. *ASEA* (read as one word stressed on e), abbreviation for *Allmänna svenska elektriska aktiebolaget*, a concern which since 1883 has manufactured electrical equipment. *SKF* (spell out letters), abbreviation for *Svenska kullagerfabriken*, an important manufacturer of ball bearings. L. M. Ericson, since 1886 manufacturer of telephones. These companies have offices in many foreign countries and their products are used in many parts of the world. *ASEA*, for example, has supplied electric power stations and equipment for such varied locations as Spitzbergen, Belgian Congo and India.

18. *Ungefär två hundra man*, about two hundred men. Notice that the singular *man* is used with plural meaning. This is common usage when speaking of a group of persons thought of as a unit such as soldiers, a team in sport, etc.

Examples:

*Där stod en liten förpost på knappt tjugo man.*  
There stood a small outpost of hardly twenty men.  
*Huvudstaden representerades av ett lag på tio man.*  
The capital was represented by a team of ten men.

*Man* also means husband. *Husbonde* (generally pronounced *hus-bon*), on the other hand, means "master" as in "master and dog" or "master and servant." In the "master and dog" situation it is often abbreviated *husse*.

Examples:

*Både mannen och hustrun låg sjuka.*  
Both man and wife were sick in bed.  
*Han var en rättvis husbonde, vördad och avhållen av tjänarna.*  
He was a just master, loved and respected by his servants.  
*Gamla Karo viftade på svansen, när han såg husse komma.*  
Old Karo wagged his tail when he saw his master coming.

19. *när vi kommer riktigt i gång*, when we really get going.

Some common meanings of *gång* are:

A. "motion" in a very broad sense.

Examples:

*Han har en långsam (haltande, ojämnn, ungdomlig) gång.*  
His gait is slow (limping, uneven, youthful).  
*Samtalet ville inte komma i gång.*  
It was difficult to get the conversation started.  
*Inom kort var slagsmålet i full gång.*  
Before long the fist fight was in full sway.  
*Allt går sin jämna gång.* Everything goes as usual.

B. "path" in a broad sense.

Examples:

*Det var mitt göra att kratta de grusade gångarna.*  
It was my job to rake the gravel covered walks.  
*Från slottet leder en underjordisk gång till sjön.*  
An underground passage leads from the castle to the lake.  
Also compare Lesson XI, Note 8.

## C

Using Notes for reference write the following in Swedish:

1. Just imagine what fun it will be!
2. I used to visit him several times a week when he lived there.
3. No, this is going too far, I must say.
4. The husband says that he wants to come here, the wife, on the other hand, says that she will not move.
5. Thanks to his credulity he lost his money.
6. In those days there were Indians here.
7. When the master whistled the dog came running.
8. Does this book belong to you?
9. One can see by his gait that he is tired.
10. He is a great talker, and when he gets going he never wants to stop.
11. It is said that when the enemy came he fled through a secret passage.
12. She speaks about things that have nothing to do with this matter.
13. Nowadays people travel much more than they did formerly.

## D

Write the following conversation between Mr. Strom and Mr. Westberg in Swedish.

W. My brother has finally made up his mind<sup>1</sup> to be a mining engineer. He likes mathematics and such, so he will probably do well.<sup>2</sup>

S. It is an interesting, not to say romantic occupation to take ore out of the ground.

W. It is indeed not romantic for the ones who must work in the cold, damp mines. Have you ever been in a mine?

S. No, I have not, though I have lived not far from a mine all my life. But I have visited several factories.

W. For my part I would rather work in a factory than in a mine. I don't like to crawl in the ground like a mole.

*Advanced Spoken Sweidsh.* 8.

S. But it is not so bad in the mines now. Just think how it used to be in the so-called good old days! People worked twelve hours a day, and did not even get enough for the most necessary things.<sup>3</sup>

W. Of course it is better nowadays than it was formerly, thanks to technical developments,<sup>4</sup> but even so I have no desire to work in a mine.

S. Soon perhaps our progress<sup>5</sup> will go so far that we don't need any miners. Even now five men can accomplish<sup>6</sup> as much as fifty could formerly.

W. Yes, I suppose one will need only to push a button or start a machine instead of working as is done now.<sup>7</sup>

S. Wouldn't life be pleasant if we had machines to take care of everything unpleasant for us!

W. It would be wonderful!

S. Yes, so it would be. I just remembered that I must go to the dentist tomorrow, and that is not so wonderful.

1 made up his mind, see Lesson I, Note 12. 2 use *gå bra*. 3 the most necessary things, *det nödvändigaste*. 4 technical developments, *den tekniska utvecklingen*. 5 our progress, *utvecklingen*. 6 accomplish, *göra*. 7 use, *man*

### E

Write about a page of original conversation in Swedish basing it on this lesson.

### F

Review Lessons XI-XV and write the following sentences in Swedish. The roman numerals refer to the lessons on which the sentences in the group are based.

XI. 1. You intend, then, to continue your studies here. 2. Once upon a time there was an old man who had a dog. 3. Although he did not have a good singing voice he could not refrain from singing. 4. He knew only one song and that

song he sang repeatedly. 5. Every single time I meet him he complains. 6. There was somebody here this morning looking for you. 7. We moved from there when I was two years old, and I don't remember how it looked. 8. He has learned a good deal of Swedish. 9. At the bottom of his heart he is a good man, but he has come into bad company. 10. I don't need so many, about ten or twelve is enough.

XII. 1. He has been in the country a couple of weeks, but he will come home soon. 2. When the old Vikings heard the thunder they believed that it was Thor, who was out riding in a cart pulled by a couple of goats. 3. He was here helping along a whole week. 4. She has not changed; she is kind to all she meets. 5. When I get old, I will buy a little farm and live there in peace and quiet. 6. Old Ole knows (has a feeling) when it is time for coffee; he always comes then. 7. Rather than to do it on the sly, I won't do it at all. 8. She is very able, there is no question about that.

XIII. 1. I wonder what became of the old man who lived here. 2. If you can not manage the package alone, I will help you. 3. It was not your fault; you could not help it. 4. One can get used to almost anything. 5. By all means don't go near the dog. 6. Just wait, it will no doubt be finished in due time. 7. I, for my part, can not stand him. 8. It is best that you take a couple more. 9. I don't have time now, but I'll come some other time. 10. What a beautiful boat! Who owns it? 11. Don't bother to wait for us if it gets late.

XIV. 1. While I was in town, we met practically every day. 2. The prospects are anything but promising, if one believes what people say. 3. I should like to go along, but I simply do not have time. 4. He is stingy, to speak plainly. 5. He talked so he almost forgot what time it was. 6. It was early in the morning, and only an occasional person was out.

XV. 1. In those days people used to sew their own clothes. 2. What you say is interesting, but it has nothing to do with this matter. 3. We finished in time, thanks to his help. 4. In the good old days people worked twelve hours a day. 5. My, how clever he is! How old is he? 6. It is a little difficult in the beginning, but it will go much better when you get going. 7. This dog follows me as if I were its master. 8. One had to go through a long, dark passage to get out in the sunlight. 9. Once upon a time there was a man who lived with his wife in a cottage. 10. It is very difficult, not to say impossible, to catch these animals alive.

## SWEDISH-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

## A

- adjö, good-by
- adoptera (-de), to adopt
- affär (-en, -er), business, store
- affärsföretag (-et, —), business enterprise
- affärsliv (-et), business world
- affärsman (-en, affärsman), business man
- afton (-en, aftnar), evening
- agent (-en, -er), agent
- akademisk, academic
- aktiebolag (-et, —), joint stock company
- aldrig, never
- alla, all, every, everybody
- alldelens, completely, just, very
- allé (-en, -er), road or walk bordered by trees, usually planted
- allmän, general, common
- alls, at all
- allt, everything
- alltid, always
- alltså, then, accordingly
- allvarligt, seriously
- almanacka (-n, almanackor), almanac, calendar
- amerikan (-en, -er) male American
- amerikanska (-n, amerikanskor), female American
- an, gå—, may, do
- anda (-n), spirit
- ande (-n, andar), spirit
- andkull (-en, andkullar), brood of wild ducks
- andra, other, others, second
- anlägga (anlade, anlagt), to establish, build
- anläggning (-en, -ar), establishment
- annan (annat, andra), else, other, different; en och —, an occasional
- annars, otherwise
- anor (pl.) ancestry, tradition
- ansikte (-t, -n), face
- ansjovis (-en, -ar), anchovy
- anskaffa (-de), to procure, get, obtain
- anställa (anställd), to employ
- anställd, employed
- anställning (-en, -ar), position, employment
- antaga (antog, antagit), to accept, surmise, suppose, presume
- antagligen, probably
- antingen, either; —eller, either—or
- antikvariat (-et, —), second hand book store
- använda (använde), to use, employ
- apparat (-en, -er), apparatus
- apropå, apropos, by the way; —den saken, speaking of that
- aptit (-en, -er), appetite
- arbete (-de), to work
- arbete (-t, -n), work
- arbetssyrka (-n, arbetssyror), staff of workmen
- arg, angry
- armbandsur (-et, —), wrist watch
- armé (-en, -er), army

artighet (-en, -er), politeness, courtesy  
 arv (-et, —), inheritance, heritage  
 att, to, that, so that, because, in order that  
 av, of, from, off  
 avhandling (-en, -ar), thesis, treatise  
 avhållen, liked, loved  
 avund (-en), envy  
 avundas (avundades), to envy  
 avundsjuk, envious

**B**

backe (-n, backar), hill, ground  
 bad, see bedja  
 badrum (-met, —), bathroom  
 bakelse (-n, -r), kind of pastry  
 bakgård (-en, -ar), backyard  
 balkong (-en, -er), balcony  
 bana (-n, banor), way, course, line  
 bara, only  
 barfota, barefooted  
 barhuvad, bare headed  
 barn (-et, —), child  
 barnåren, childhood days  
 barnbarn (-et, —), grandchild  
 barndom (-en, -ar), childhood  
 barnhem (-met, —), orphanage  
 barnkammare (-n, barnkamrar), nursery  
 be, see bedja  
 bedja be (bad, bett), to ask, request, tell, pray; om jag får be, if you please  
 bedrövlig, miserable, a w f u l , wretched  
 befolkning (-en), population

begrepp (-et, —), concept, understanding  
 begåvad, gifted  
 begärd, requested  
 behaga (-de), to please; behagas det, would you like  
 behov (-et, —), necessity; vid—, if necessary  
 bekant, familiar, known, acquaintance  
 beläst, well read  
 bemärkelsedag (-en, -ar), red-letter day  
 benfri, boneless  
 berg (-et, —), mountain, hill  
 berglandskap (-et, —), mountainous country  
 berlinare (-n, —), inhabitant of Berlin  
 bero (berodde) på, to depend on  
 beräkna (-de), to estimate  
 berätta (-de), to tell, relate  
 bese (besåg, besett), to inspect, view  
 besked (-et, —), information; få—, find out  
 beställa (beställde), to order  
 bestämma (bestämde), to decide; — sig (för), decide upon, make up one's mind  
 besvärlighet (-en, -er), difficulty  
 besök (-et, —), visit  
 betala (betalade or betalte, betalt), to pay  
 beträffa (-de), to concern, regard  
 bett, see bedja  
 betyda (betydde), to mean  
 betydligt, considerably

betyg (-et, —), grade, mark  
 bevänt, of account; inte bli mycket—med, not to amount to much  
 bibel (-n, biblar), Bible  
 bibliotek (-et, —), library  
 biff (-en, -ar), (piece of) beef  
 bil (-en, bilar), automobile  
 biljett (-en, -er), ticket  
 billig, cheap, inexpensive  
 bio (-n), short for biograf (-en, -er), moving pictures, moving picture house  
 bister, severe, sharp  
 biträde (-t, -n), clerk, assistant  
 bittida, early  
 bjuda (bjöd, bjudit), to invite  
 björk (-en, -ar), birch  
 bland, among  
 bleking (-en, -ar), male inhabitant or native of Blekinge  
 blekingska (-n, blekingskor), female inhabitant or native of Blekinge  
 blev, see bliva  
 bli, see bliva  
 bliva bli (blev, blivit), to become, get, remain, be  
 blomma (-de), to blossom  
 blomma (-n, blommor), flower, blossom  
 blomsterrabatt (-en, -er), flower bed  
 blunda (-de), to close one's eyes  
 blyg, bashful  
 blå, blue  
 bo (bodde), to live, reside  
 bod (-er, -ar), shop, store  
 buslänning (-en, -ar), male inhabitant or native of Bohuslän  
 bohuslänska (-n, bohuslänskor), female inhabitant or native of Bohuslän  
 bok (-en, böcker), book  
 bokhandel (-n), bookstore  
 bokhylla (-n, bokhyllor), bookshelf, bookcase  
 bokmal (-en, -ar), bookworm  
 bolag (-et, —), company, concern  
 boll (-en, -ar), ball  
 bonde (-n, bönder), farmer  
 bondtur (-en), great luck  
 bord (-et, —), table  
 borde, see böra  
 bort, away  
 borta, away  
 bortvaro (-n), absence  
 bra, well, good, fine, rather, very  
 brasa (-n, brasor), (open) fire  
 brev (-et, —), letter  
 brista (brast, brustit), break  
 bro (-n, -ar), bridge  
 broder, bror (brodern, bröder), brother  
 bromsa (-de), to put on the brakes  
 brukta (-de), be in the habit of, used to  
 brun, brown  
 bry (brydde) sig om, to bother about  
 brygga (-n, bryggor), pier, landing, bridge  
 bryta (bröt, brutit), to break  
 bråttom, bli (ha) —, be in a hurry, be rushed  
 bröd (-et, —), bread; hårt—, hardtack  
 brödskiva (-n, -or), slice of bread

bröt, see bryta  
 bunden, bound  
 buske (-n, buskar), bush  
 buss (-en, -ar), omnibus  
 butik (-en, -er), shop, store  
 bygga, (byggde), to build  
 byggmästare (-n, —), building contractor, architect  
 byta (bytte), to exchange, trade  
 både, both  
 både, both  
 båt (-en, -ar), boat  
 bärta (bar, burit), to carry, bear, wear; —sig åt, behave, do, go about doing something  
 bäst, best  
 bättra (-de) sig, to improve  
 bättre, better  
 bättringsvägen, vara på —, be on the road to recovery  
 böcker, see bok  
 böra (borde), ought to  
 börja (-de), to begin  
 början, i —, in the beginning

**C**

centralvärme (-n), central heating  
 charkuteriaffär (-en, -er), butcher shop  
 chicagobo (-n, -r), inhabitant of Chicago  
 cykel (-n, cyklar), bicycle  
 cykla (-de), ride a bicycle

**D**

dag (-en, -ar), day; i —, today;  
 här om dagen, the other day;  
 god —, how do you do

daglig, daily; dagligt tal, colloquial speech  
 dags, hur—, when, at what time  
 dalklocka (-n, dalklockor), type of clock made in Dalarna  
 dalkulla (-n, dalkullor), female inhabitant or native of Dalarna  
 dalmas (-en, -ar), male inhabitant or native of Dalarna  
 dalmål (-et), dialect of Dalarna  
 dam (-en, -er), lady  
 dans (-en, -er), dance  
 dansk (-en, -ar), Dane, Danish  
 danska (-n, danskor), Danish woman, Danish language  
 datum (-ot, -on), date  
 de, they, the, those  
 del (-en, -ar), part; en hel —, a good many; för all —, by all means, not at all; en —, some; båda delarna, both kinds  
 deltaga (deltog, deltagit), take part in  
 deltog, see deltaga  
 dem, them, those  
 den, it, that, the  
 denna, this  
 denne, this, he  
 dessert (-en, -er), dessert  
 det, it, the  
 detalj (-en, -er), detail  
 detektivroman (-en, -er), detective story  
 detsamma, the same; det gör —, it makes no difference; med —, at once  
 detta, this  
 dialekt (-en, -er), dialect  
 dig, you, yourself

**E**  
 din, your, yours  
 diskutera (-de), to discuss  
 disputera (-de), to dispute, debate  
 dit, thither, there  
 diversehandel (-n), general store  
 djur (-et, —), animal  
 dog, see dö  
 doktor (-n, -er), doctor  
 drag (-et, —), feature, characteristic, draft  
 draga, dra (drog, dragit), to pull, draft; dra upp, wind  
 drag spel (-et, —), accordion  
 drog, see draga  
 drummel (-n, drumlar), bungler, chump  
 dräng (-en, -ar), hired man  
 dröja (dröjde), to delay, tarry, linger; det dröjer inte längre, it won't be long  
 du, you  
 dubbel, double  
 duga (dög or dugde, dugt), to do, be fit for  
 dum, foolish, dumb  
 dumbom (-men, -mar), blockhead, simpleton  
 dylik, such  
 dyr, expensive  
 då, then, when  
 dålig, bad, poor, sickly  
 där, there, where  
 därhemma, (there) at home  
 därifrån, from there  
 dö (dog, dött), to die  
 döddagar, till —, for life  
 döma (dömdé), to judge  
 dörr (-en, -ar), door

efter, after, behind, by  
 efterföljare (-n, —), follower  
 efterrätt (-en, -er), dessert  
 efteråt, afterward  
 egen, (eget, egsna), own  
 egendomligt, peculiar, odd  
 egentligen, really, anyway  
 ej, not  
 ekonomi (-en, -er), economy  
 ekorre (-n, ekorrar), squirrel  
 eldsåva (-n, eldsåvad), fire, conflagration  
 elegant, elegant  
 elektricitet (-en), electricity  
 elektrisk, electric, electrical  
 eller, or; — hur, isn't that right  
 elva, eleven  
 elvatiden, vid—, about eleven o'clock  
 emedan, because  
 emellanåt, occasionally  
 en, one, a, an, a person; var och —, everyone  
 enda, only; en—, a single  
 enfärgad, of one color  
 engelsman (-nen, engelsmän), Englishman  
 engelsk, English  
 engelska (-n, engelskor), Englishwoman, English language  
 enkel, simple, plain; helt enkelt, simply  
 enkrona (-n, enkronor), one-crown piece (Swedish monetary unit)  
 enköpingsbo (-n, -r); inhabitant of Enköping  
 enligt, according to  
 enorm, enormous

enradig, single breasted  
 ens, inte —, not even  
 ensam, alone  
 envis, stubborn  
 er, your, yours  
 erbjudande (-t, -n), offer  
 ett, one, a, an  
 etta (-n, effor), the number one  
 exempel (exemplet, —), example; till —, for example  
 exemplar (-et, —), copy (of a book)

**F**

fabrik (-en, -er), factory, mill  
 fabriksstad (-en, fabriksstäder), industrial city  
 fack (-et, —), profession, trade, line, compartment, pigeonhole  
 fader, far (-n, fäder), father  
 fall (-et, —), case; i —, in case; i alla —, in any event, I must say, after all  
 falla (föll, fallit), to fall  
 familj (-en, -er), family  
 familjekrets (-en, -ar), family circle  
 fann, see finna  
 far, see fader  
 sara, (for, farit), to travel  
 farbror (farbrodern, farbröder), paternal uncle  
 farfar (farfadern), paternal grandfather  
 farlig, dangerous; det är inte så farligt, it is not so bad  
 farm (-en, -er), farm  
 farmare (-n or farmarn, —), farmer

farmor (farmodern), maternal grandmother  
 fast, even, though  
 fatt, få — på, catch, get a hold of  
 fattas (fattades), be lacking  
 fattig, poor (in property, etc.); de fattiga, the poor  
 favoritsport (-en, -er), favorite sport  
 februari, February  
 fel (-et, —), mistake, wrong, fault  
 fem, five  
 femma (-n, femmor), the number five, a five-crown bill  
 femkronosedel (-n, femkronosedlar), five-crown bill  
 femtio, fifty  
 femtiotal (-et), ett —, about fifty  
 femtonåring (-en, -ar), one who is fifteen years old  
 femtonårs, fifteen-year-old  
 femtåg (-et, —), five o'clock train  
 ferie (-n, -r), vacation  
 fest (-en, -er), feast, entertainment, festival  
 fet, fat  
 fick, see få  
 fickur (-et, —), pocket watch  
 fiende (-n, -r), enemy  
 filosofi (-en, -er), philosophy; filosofie doktor, Doctor of Philosophy  
 filthatt (-en, -ar), felt hat  
 fin, fine, nice  
 Finland, Finland  
 finna (fann, funnit), to find  
 finnas (fanns, funnits), be, exist; det finns, there is, there are  
 finne (-n, finnar), Finn

finska (-n, finskor), Finnish woman, Finnish language  
 fiol (-en, -er), violin  
 fiollektion (-en, -er), violin lesson  
 fira (-de), to celebrate  
 firma (-n, firmor), firm  
 fisk (-en, -ar), fish  
 fiska (-de), to fish  
 fiskaffär (-en, -er), fish store  
 fjol, i —, last year  
 fjorton, fourteen; —dar, a fortnight  
 fjärde, fourth  
 flack, flat  
 flaggstång (-en, flaggstänger), flag pole  
 flera, more, several  
 flesta, de —, most  
 flyga, (flög, flugit), to fly  
 flytande, fluently  
 flytta (-de), to move  
 fläsk (-et), pork  
 fläskkotlett (-en, -er), pork chop  
 flög, see flyga  
 flöjt (-en, -er), flute  
 folk (-et, —), people  
 folkskola (-n, folkskolor), public school  
 for, see fara  
 forna, the former, the old  
 fort, fast  
 fortfarande, still, yet  
 fortsätta (fortsatte, fortsatt), to continue  
 fosterlandskänsla (-n, fosterlandskänslor), patriotism  
 fot (-en, fötter), foot  
 fotboll (-en, -ar), football, soccer  
 fotfäste (-t, -n), footing  
 frack (-en, -ar), dress coat  
 fram, forth; ta —, take out; —och tillbaka, back and forth; komma —, get through  
 framgång (-en, -ar), success  
 framme, there, arrived, at one's destination  
 framstående, prominent  
 framtid (-en), future  
 framtidsland (-et, —), country of the future  
 fransyska (-n, fransyskor), Frenchwoman  
 fransman (-nen, fransmän), Frenchman  
 fredag (-en, -ar), Friday  
 frestelse (-n, -r), temptation  
 frihet (-en, -er), liberty, freedom  
 frisk, fresh, healthy  
 fru (-n, -ar), wife, Mrs., madam, woman  
 frukt (-en, -er), fruit  
 fruktträd (-et, —), fruit tree  
 fruktträdgård (-en, -ar), orchard  
 fruntimmer (fruntimret, —), woman  
 fråga (-de), to ask, inquire  
 fråga (-n, frågor), question  
 från, from  
 främmande (-t, —), visitors, guests, callers  
 fröken (fröken, fröknar), miss, Miss, young lady  
 full, full  
 fyra, four  
 fysik (-en, -er), physics  
 få (fick, fått), get, be allowed, may, must  
 fågel (-n, fåglar), bird  
 fätt, see få

fäder, ancestors  
fäktning (-en), fencing  
färdig, ready, finished  
färdigsydd, ready made  
färg (-en, -er), color, paint  
föda (födde), give birth to  
född, born  
födelsedag (-en, -ar), birthday  
födelsedagsfirande (-t, -n), birthday celebration  
födelsedagspresent (-en, -er), birthday gift  
följa (följde), to follow; — med, go along  
föll, see falla  
fönster (fönstret, —), window  
för, for, because, to, too; — sedan, ago  
förbifarten, i—, in passing  
före, before  
föredrag (-et, —), lecture  
föredraga, föredra (föredrog, föredragit), to prefer  
föreläsa (föreläste), to lecture  
föreläsning (-en, -ar), lecture  
förenings (-en, -ar), organization, society, club  
Förenta staterna, the United States  
föreställa (förestälde), introduce  
föresätta (föresatte, föresatt) sig, to decide, make up one's mind  
författare (-n, —), author  
förfäder, ancestor  
förgår, i —, day before yesterday  
förlara (-de), to explain  
förfylld, vara —, have a cold  
förlag (-et, —), publishing house  
förliden, last, past

förlora (-de), to lose  
förlova (-de) sig, get engaged to marry  
förlovad, engaged to marry, promised; det förlovade landet, the promised land  
förmak (-et, —), parlor, sitting room  
förmoda (-de), suppose, presume, surmise  
förmån (-en, -er), benefit, advantage, privilege  
förpost (-en, -er), outpost, advanced post  
förr, before, formerly, sooner; — i tiden, in the olden days; — eller senare, sooner or later  
förra, former, previous, last  
förrän, before, until  
försenad, delayed, late  
försiktig, careful  
förskräcklig, terrible  
försöva (försov, försovot) sig, to oversleep  
först, first  
förstad (-en, förstäder), suburb  
förstklassig, first class  
förströelse (-n, -r), entertainment  
förstå (förstod, förstått), to understand; förstår jag, I suppose  
förstås, of course, I suppose (förstås never stands at the beginning of a clause)  
förstöra (förstörde), to destroy  
försämrås (försämrådes), get worse  
försöka (försökte), to try  
förtjust, charmed; —i, like very much

förtjusande, charming  
förtjäna (förtjänade or förtjän-te), to earn, deserve  
förtroende (-t, -n), faith, confidence  
förut, before, beforehand  
förvåna (-de), to surprise  
förvånad, surprised  
förvärv (-et, -en), acquisition  
föräldrar, parents

**G**

gaffel (-n, gafflar), fork  
gammal (gamla), old  
ganska, rather  
garage (-t, -r), garage  
garanti (-n, -er), guarantee  
garderob (-en, -er), wardrobe, clothes closet  
gata (-n, gator), street  
gav, see giva  
ge, see giva  
genom, through  
gick, see gå  
gifta (gifte) sig, get married  
gitarr (-en, -er), guitar  
giva, ge (gav, gitiv), to give  
gjorde, see göra  
gjuteri (-et, -er), foundry  
glad, happy, glad  
glas (-et, —), glass, (watch) crystal  
glass (-en, -er), ice cream  
glasögon, glasses  
glädje (-n), joy, happiness  
glädjelös, joyless  
glömma (glömde), to forget  
god (gott), good; — dag, how do you do; var så —, please. vou

are welcome; gott om, plenty. lots of  
godhjärtad, kind, kindhearted  
golv (-et, —), floor  
gosse (-n, gossar), boy  
gott, well, good  
grammofon (-en, -er), phonograph  
grammofonplatta (-n, grammofonplattor), record  
grammofonskiva (-n, grammofonskivor), record  
granne (-n, grannar), neighbor  
gren (-en, -ar), branch, twig  
grind (-en, -ar), gate  
gris (-en, -ar), pig, hog  
grosshandlare (-n, —), wholesale merchant  
grov, coarse, crude  
grusad, gravel covered  
gruva (-n, gruvor), mine  
gruvdrift (-en), mining  
grå, gray  
gräs (et, —), grass  
grön, green  
grönsaker, vegetables  
grönsaksland (-et, —), vegetable patch  
gröt (-en, -ar), porridge, mush  
gubbe (-n, gubbar), old man  
Gud (-en, -ar), God  
gudskelev, thank goodness  
guld (-et), gold  
gymnasium (gymnasiet, gymnasier), preparatory school  
gymnastik (en, -er), gymnastics, physical education  
gå (gick, gått), to go, walk, function, run; —an, do, be satisfac-

tory; —till, happen; —av, break in two  
 gång (-en), movement, motion;  
 komma i —, get started  
 gång (-en, -er), time; det var en —, once upon a time; på samma —, at the same time  
 gång (-en, -ar), path, walk, passage  
 gången, gone, past  
 går, i —, yesterday  
 gård (-en, -ar), farm, estate, yard  
 gåva (-n, gåvor), gift  
 gärna, gladly, willingly, with pleasure; hjärtans —, of course  
 gästrike (-n, gästrikar), male inhabitant or native of Gästrikland  
 gästrum (-met, —), guest room  
 göra (gjorde, gjort), to do, make, perform; — (sig) av med, get rid of  
 göra (-t), task, job, duty  
 göteborgare (-n, —), inhabitant or native of Gothenburg

**H**

hade, see hava  
 haft, see hava  
 halmhatt (-en, -ar), straw hat  
 haltande, limping  
 halvfranskt band (bandet, band), volume in half binding  
 hammare (-n, hamrar), hammer, trip hammer  
 han, he  
 hand (-en, händer), hand; ta — om, take care of; ha — om, be in charge of

hade, see hava  
 haft, see hava  
 halmhatt (-en, -ar), straw hat  
 haltande, limping  
 halvfranskt band (bandet, band), volume in half binding  
 hammare (-n, hamrar), hammer, trip hammer  
 han, he  
 hand (-en, händer), hand; ta — om, take care of; ha — om, be in charge of

handel (-n), commerce, trade  
 handla (-de), to trade, act, do; — om, deal with  
 handelsbod (-en, -ar), general store  
 handelshögskola (-n, handelshög-skolor), business school  
 handske (-n, handskar), glove  
 hare (-n, harar), hare, rabbit  
 harpa (-n, harpor), harp  
 hata (-de), to hate  
 hatt (-en, -ar), hat  
 hava (hade, haft), to have  
 havre (-n), oats  
 heder (-n), honor; göra —, to honor, be a credit to  
 hednagud (-en, -ar), heathen god  
 hejdundrande, — kalas, big party, grand spree  
 hel, whole, entire  
 helg (-en, -er), holiday, holidays  
 helgon (-et, —), saint  
 helig, holy  
 heller, nor, neither  
 helst, best of all, preferably; vem som —, anybody; när som —, anytime  
 helt, entire, whole; — och hållit, completely  
 hem, home  
 hem (-met, —), home  
 hemifrån, from home  
 hemlig, secret  
 hemma, at home  
 hemresa (-n, hemresor), return trip  
 hemtrakt (-en, -er), region where one is born or at home  
 henne, her

herr (-n, -ar), Mr.  
 herre (herrn, herrar), sir, master, gentleman; min—, you  
 herrekiperingsaffär (-en, -er), men's store  
 herrskap (-et, —), gentleman's family; herrskapet, you  
 het, hot  
 heta (hette, hetat), be called, named  
 hinder (hindret, —), hindrance, obstacle, trouble  
 hinna (hann, hunnit), have time to do something, reach, attain; — fatt, overtake  
 historia (historien, historier), story, history; den gamla vanliga historien, the same old story  
 historiker (-n, —), historian  
 hit, hither  
 hjälpa (hjälpte), to help; — till, help, help along  
 hjärta (-t, -n), heart  
 hjärtlig, hearty, cordial, heart-felt  
 hon, she  
 honom, him  
 hoppas (hoppades), to hope  
 hopplös, hopeless  
 hos, at, by (a person)  
 hovmästare (-n, -), waiter  
 hugga (högg, huggit), to hew, cut  
 hull (-et), weight; lägga på —, put on flesh  
 hund (-en, -ar), dog  
 hundra, hundred  
 hunger (-n), hunger  
 hungrig, hungry

hur, how; — så, why; eller —, isn't that right  
 hus (-et, —), house  
 husbehov (-et), till —, for one's own need or use  
 husbonde (-n, husbonder), master  
 husse, see husbonde  
 hut (-en), shame; vet —, shame!  
 huvud (-et, huvuden or huvun), head  
 huvudbry (-t), trouble, puzzle  
 huvudroll (-en, -er), leading part  
 huvudsak (-en, -er), main point, most important thing  
 huvudstad (-en, huvudstäder), capital city  
 huvudvärk (-en, -ar), headache  
 hyresgäst (-en, -er), tenant  
 håll (-et, —), direction, distance; på långt —, at a distance  
 hålla (höll, hållit), to hold, keep; — på, be doing, be on the point of doing; — med, agree  
 hållet, see helt  
 hård, hard  
 häftad, paper bound  
 häftigt, suddenly  
 hälsa (-de), to greet; — hem, give my regards to the family; — på, visit  
 hälsing (-en, -ar), male inhabitant or native of Hälsingland  
 hälsingska (-n, hälsingskor), female inhabitant or native of Hälsingland  
 hälsosam, wholesome  
 hända (hände), to happen; det kan —, that's possible

händelsevis, by chance  
 här, here; den (det), här, this, this one; så —, like this, thus  
**härjedaling** (-en, -ar), male inhabitant or native of Härjedalen  
**härjedalska** (-n, härjedalskor), female inhabitant or native of Härjedalen  
**härlig**, wonderful, splendid  
**hässja** (-n, hässjor), hurdle for drying hay  
**häst** (-en, -ar), horse  
**höbärgning** (en, -ar), haying  
**högre**, higher, taller  
**höjd**, på sin —, at the most  
**höll**, see **hålla**  
**höna** (-n, hönor), hen  
**höns** (-et, —), chicken, poultry  
**hörda** (hörde), to hear, listen  
**hörn** (-et, —), corner  
**höst** (-en, -ar), autumn; i —, this (or next) autumn

**I**

i, in  
**ibland**, sometimes  
**idé** (-en, -er), idea  
**idka** (-de), to practise, carry on  
**idrott** (-en, -er), sport; allmän —, track and field sports  
**idrottsman** (-nen, idrottsmän), athlete  
**ifrån**, from; säga —, say no  
**igen**, again  
**igenom**, through  
**ihop**, together  
**ihåg**, komma —, to remember  
**illa**, bad; göra —, hurt, injure  
**importerad**, imported

in, in, into  
**inbjuda** (inbjöd, inbjudit), to invite  
**inbjuden**, invited  
**indian** (-en, -er), Indian  
**industri** (-en, -er), industry  
**inge**, see **ingiva**  
**ingen**, no, no one  
**ingenjör** (-n, -er), engineer  
**ingenting**, nothing; det gör —, it is all right, it makes no difference  
**ingiva, inge** (ingav, ingivit), to inspire  
**inklämdu**, pushed in, squeezed in  
**innan**, before, until; — dess, before that time  
**innantill**, inside; läsa —, read from a book  
**inne**, inside  
**innehåll** (-et, —), contents  
**inom**, inside; — kort, before long  
**inredning** (-en, -ar), arrangement, fixtures, furnishings  
**inse** (insåg, insett), to realize, perceive  
**inspektera** (-de), to inspect  
**inspirerande**, inspiring  
**instrument** (-et, —), instrument  
**insåg**, see **inse**  
**inte**, not  
**intressant**, interesting  
**intressera** (-de), to interest, be interested; — sig, be interested  
**inträck** (-et, —), impression  
**inträda** (inträdde, inträtt), to enter  
**italienare** (-n, —), male Italian  
**italienska** (-n, italienskor), Italian woman or language

**J**

ja, yes; så —, all right  
**jadå**, oh yes  
**jag**, I  
**jaga** (-de), to hunt  
**jaha**, yes  
**jaja**, yes  
**japan** (-en, -er), male Japanese  
**japanes** (-en, -er), male Japanese  
**jaså**, oh, so  
**jo**, yes; å jo, oh yes  
**ju**, of course, why, aren't you  
 **jul** (-en, -ar), Christmas  
**julafhton** (-en, julaftnar), Christmas Eve  
**julklapp** (-en, -ar), Christmas gift  
**jullov** (-et, —), Christmas vacation  
**julotta** (-n, julottor), Christmas matins  
**jungfru** (-n, -r), maid  
**just**, just, exactly  
**jämförd**, compared  
**jämn**, even; jämma pengar, the exact sum  
**jämte** (-n, jämtar), male inhabitant or native of Jämtland  
**jämtska** (-n, jämtskor), female inhabitant or native of Jämtland  
**järnaffär** (-en -r), hardware store

**K**

**kafé** (kafét or kaféet, -er), establishment where coffee and other refreshments are served  
**kaffe** (-et), coffee  
**kaffedags**, time for coffee  
**kafferep** (-et, —), coffee party

Advanced Spoken Swedish 9.

**kaka** (-n, kakor), cake, cooky  
**kalas** (-et, —), feast, banquet  
**kall**, cold  
**kalla** (-de), to call, name  
**kallskur** (det kallskurna), cold meats  
**Kalifornien**, California  
**kalvsteck** (-en, -ar), veal roast  
**kamrat** (-en, -er), comrade, friend  
**kan**, see **kunna**  
**kanotidrott** (-en, -er), canoeing  
**kanske**, perhaps  
**kappa** (-n, kappor), coat  
**Karl**, Charles  
**karl** (karlen or karln, karlar), man, fellow  
**karta** (-n, kartor), map  
**katolsk**, Catholic  
**kavajkostym** (-en, -er), business suit  
**kilo** (-t, —), kilogram  
**kines** (-en, -er), male Chinese  
**kinesisk**, Chinese  
**kinesiska** (-n, kinesiskor), Chinese woman, Chinese language  
**klara** (-de) sig, to manage, get by, "hold one's own"  
**klarinett** (-en, -er), clarinet  
**klass** (-en, -er), class  
**klocka** (-n, klockor), watch, clock  
**kläda**, klä (klädde), to dress, be becoming to  
**kläder**, clothing  
**klädväg**, i —, in the line of clothes  
**klännings** (-en, -ar), dress  
**klättra** (-de), to climb  
**knacka** (-de), to knock

knappast, knappt, hardly  
**knä** (-t, -n), knee  
**ko** (-n, -r), cow  
**kol** (-et, —), coal  
**komma** (**kom**, kommit), to come, shall, will get  
**kommun** (-en, -er), community, municipality  
**kompani** (-et, -er), company  
**kondis**, see **konditori**  
**konditori** (-et, -er), confectioner's shop  
**konkurrent** (-en, -er), competitor  
**konsert** (-en, -er), concert  
**kopp** (-en, -ar), cup  
**korn** (-et, —), barley  
**korpulent**, stout  
**kort** (-et, —), card  
**kort**, short  
**korv** (-en, -ar), sausage  
**kosta** (-de), to cost  
**kosnad** (-en, -er), expense; **utan större kostnader**, without great expense  
**kostym** (-en, -er), suit  
**kraftverk** (-et, —), power station  
**krattra** (-de), to rake  
**kristen**, Christian  
**krona** (-n, kronor), crown, Swedish monetary unit  
**kronprins** (-en, -ar), crown prince  
**krusa** (-de), to cringe, fawn  
**krydda** (-n, kryddor), spice, sauce  
**kugga** (-de), to get the best of, fail in an examination  
**kull** (-en, -ar), brood, litter  
**kulla**, see **dalkulla**

**kullagerfabrik** (-en, -er), ball-bearing factory  
**kund** (-en, -er), customer  
**kunna** (kann; **kunde**; **kunnat**), be able, know, know how, may  
**kunnig**, versed  
**kupé** (**kupén** or **kupéen**, -er), compartment in a railroad coach, coupe  
**kusin** (-en, -er), cousin  
**kuvert** (-et, —), envelope  
**kvalitet** (-en, -er), quality  
**kvar**, left, over  
**kvarn** (-en, -ar), mill  
**kvarsittare** (-n, —), flunker  
**kvart** (-en, -er), quarter  
**kvinna** (-n, **kvinnor**), woman  
**kvinnlig**, feminine, female  
**kväll** (-en, -ar) evening; **i —**, this evening, **i går —**, yesterday evening  
**kypare** (-n, —), waiter  
**kyrkdags**, time to go to church  
**känna** (**kände**), to feel, know, be acquainted with; — **på sig**, feel, have a premonition; — **igen**, recognize  
**känning** (-en, -ar), touch, feeling  
**känsla** (-n, **känslor**), feeling  
**kärlek** (-en), love  
**kök** (-et, —), kitchen  
**kökstrapp** (-an, -or), kitchen stairs  
**köpa** (**köpte**), to buy  
**köra** (**körde**), to drive; **kör till**, O. K., all right  
**körsbärsträd** (-et, —), cherry tree  
**kött** (-et, —), meat

**L**  
**lade**, see **lägga**  
**ladugård** (-en, -ar), cow barn  
**lag** (-et, —), team  
**lagd**, inclined  
**lager** (**lagret**, —), supply, store; **på —**, in stock  
**lagom**, enough, just right  
**lagård**, see **ladugård**  
**lagt**, see **lägga**  
**land** (-et, land or länder), country, land; **på landet**, in the country  
**landskamp** (-en), international competition in sport  
**landskap** (-et, —), province, landscape, countryside  
**landsände** (-n, landsändar), part of the country  
**lantliv** (-et), life in the country  
**lapp** (-en, -ar), Laplander  
**lapska** (-n, lapskor), Lapland woman or language  
**lat**, lazy  
**latmask** (-en, -ar), sluggard, lazybone  
**leda** (**ledde**), to lead  
**ledig**, free, at leisure; **ha ledigt**, have time off  
**leka** (**lekte**), to play  
**leksak** (-en, -er), toy  
**leva** (**levde**), be alive  
**lida** (**led**, **lidit**), to suffer  
**ligga** (**låg**, **legat**), to lie, recline  
**liggdays**, time to go to bed  
**lik**, like  
**lika**, like, just as; — **många**, just as many  
**likadant**, the same, like  
**likaledes**, likewise, the same to you  
**like** (-n, -ar), equal, like; **utan —**, incomparable, "can't be beat"  
**limpa** (-n, **limpor**), kind of rye bread  
**lindrigt**, slightly, easy, easily  
**lita** (-de), **på**, to depend upon  
**lite**, little, small, some  
**liten**, little, small  
**liter** (-n, **litrar**), liter  
**livförsäkring** (-en, -ar), life insurance  
**ljuga** (**ljög**, **ljugit**), to lie  
**ljus**, light  
**ljushuvud** (-et, **ljushuvuden**, or **ljushuvun**) bright person  
**ljög**, see **ljuga**  
**loge** (-n, **logar**), hay barn  
**lokomotivförare** (-n, —), locomotive engineer  
**lov** (-et, —), permission, vacation from school; **får jag —**, may I; **får det — att vara**, would you like  
**lova** (-de), to promise  
**lovande**, promising  
**lotteri** (-et, -er), lottery  
**luft** (-en), air  
**luftig**, airy  
**lugna** (-de), to calm, get calm  
**lukt** (-en, -er), smell  
**lukta** (-de), to smell  
**lunta** (-n, **luntor**), old volume, rubbish  
**lust** (-en), inclination, liking for, desire  
**lustig**, gay, funny  
**lutfisk** (-en, -ar), a kind of dried fish

lycka (-n), luck; — till, good luck  
 lyckas (lyckades), to succeed  
 lycklig, happy, lucky  
 lyckönskning (-en, -ar), congratulations, good wishes  
 lyrisk, (-er), lyric  
 lyssna (-de), to listen  
 låg, see ligga  
 låna (-de), to borrow  
 läng( längre, längst), long  
 långsamt, slow, slowly, tedious  
 längt, long, far  
 läsa (läste), to lock; — upp, unlock  
 låta (lät, lätit), to allow, permit, cause to be done, sound; — bli, refrain from  
 lägga (lade, lagt), to place, put, lay; lägga om, replace, rebuild; — märke till, notice; — sig till med, acquire, get  
 lämna (-de), to leave  
 länge, long, a long time; på —, for a long time  
 längre, see läng  
 längta (-de), to long for; — efter, long for  
 lära (lärde), to teach, learn; — sig, learn  
 läsa (läste), to read; — på, study, prepare (a lesson)  
 läskarl (-n, -ar), person with an academic bent  
 läsväg, i —, in the way of reading matter  
 lätt, light, easy  
 läxa (-n, läxor), lesson  
 löfte (-t, -n), promise

lösligt, ridiculous  
 löna (-de), to pay, reward; det lönar sig, it pays  
 löspengar, small change

**M**

mager, thin  
 majs (-en), corn, maize  
 malm (-en, -er), ore  
 mamma (-n, mammor), mother, mama  
 man (-nen, män), man  
 man, one, they, people  
 mansålder (-n, mansåldrar), generation  
 mas, see dalmas  
 maskin (-en, -er), machine  
 maskinist (-en, -er), engineer  
 massa (-n, massor), lots of, mass  
 mat (-en), food  
 match (-en, -er), game, contest  
 matdags, time to eat  
 matlagning (-en), cooking  
 matsal (-en, -ar), dining room  
 matsedel (-n, matsedlar), menu  
 matväg, i —, in the line of food  
 med, with  
 medel (medlet, —), means  
 medelpading (-en, -ar), male inhabitant or native of Medelpad  
 medelpadska (-n, medelpadskor), female inhabitant or native of Medelpad  
 medelväg (-en), the middle course  
 medfaren, illa —, roughly handled, in a very bad condition  
 medgiva, medge (medger; medgav, medgivit), admit, allow  
 medlem (-men, -mar), member

mejeri (-et, -er), dairy, creamery  
 mellan, between  
 mellandagarna, the days between Christmas and New Year  
 mellerst, middlemost, central  
 melodi (-en, -er), melody  
 men, but  
 mena (-de), to mean, be of the opinion  
 menlös, innocent, harmless  
 mer, more  
 mest, most  
 meta (-de), to fish, angle  
 metkrok (-en, -ar), fish hook  
 metmask (-en, -ar), angle worm  
 metspö (-t, -n), fishing pole  
 metrev (-en, -ar), fish line  
 meter (-n, —), meter; when referring to an instrument, meter (-n, metrar)  
 middag (-en, -ar), midday, noon, dinner; i middags, last (this) noon  
 midsommar (-en, midsomrar), midsummer  
 midsommarafton (-en, midsommaraftnar), Midsummer Eve (June 24)  
 mig, me, myself  
 mil (-en, —), mile  
 militärkappa (-n, militärkappor), military cloak  
 min, my, mine  
 mindre, less, smaller  
 minnas (minns; mindes, mints), to remember  
 minst, smallest  
 minut (-en, -er), minute; om tio minuter, in ten minutes

minutvisare (-n, —), minute hand  
 mitt, my, mine  
 mitt på, in the middle of  
 mjölk (-en), milk  
 mjölkdags, milking time  
 mod (-et, -er), style, mode, fashion  
 modedocka (-n, modedockor), very dressy person, a "fashion plate"  
 modell (-en, -er), model  
 moder, mor (modern, mödrar), mother  
 modern, stylish, modern  
 modeväg, i —, in the line of fashion  
 mor, see moder  
 morbror (morbrodern, morbröder), uncle on mother's side  
 morgon (-en, morgnar), morning; i —, tomorrow  
 morgonstund (-en, -er), early morning hour  
 morse, i —, this morning; i söndags —, last Sunday morning  
 moster (-n, mostrar), aunt on mother's side  
 mot, against  
 motion (-en, -er), exercise  
 motstå (motstod, motstått), to resist  
 mottaga (mottog, mottagit), to accept, receive  
 mun (-nen, -nar), mouth  
 mund, archaic form of mun, mouth  
 museum (museet, museer), museum  
 musik (-en), music

**musikälskare** (-n, —), music lover  
**musiköra** (-t), good ear for music  
**mycket**, much, many, very  
**må** (mätte), may, must; — du tro, I can tell you  
**måfå**, på —, at random  
**målā** (-de), to paint  
**måltid** (-en, -er), meal, repast  
**månad** (-en, -er), month  
**många**, many  
**måste**, must  
**Mälaren**, a lake near Stockholm  
**mångd** (-en, -er), multitude; i —, in abundance, in great numbers  
**människa** (-n, människor), person, human being  
**märka** (märkte), to notice, mark  
**märke** (-t, -n), mark; lägga — till, notice  
**mästare** (mästarn, —), champion, master  
**möbel** (-n, möbler), furniture  
**möjlighet** (-en, -er), possibility  
**mönster** (mönstret, —), pattern  
**mör**, tender  
**mörk**, dark  
**mössa** (-n, mössor), cap  
**möta** (mötte), to meet  
**mötas** (möttes), to meet one another

**N**

**namn** (et, —), name  
**namnsdag** (-en, -ar), name day  
**nation** (-en, -er), nation, a Swedish student organization  
**natur** (-en, -er), nature

**naturdyrkare** (-n, —), nature lover  
**naturligtvis**, naturally, of course  
**naturskön**, beautiful  
**naturvetenskap** (-en, -er), natural science  
**ned**, down  
**nej**, no; — då, oh no  
**ner**, down  
**nere**, down  
**ni**, you  
**nio**, nine  
**njuta** (njöt, njutit), to enjoy  
**nog**, enough, probably, no doubt  
**noga**, particular, careful  
**norrifrån**, from the north  
**norrländsk**, having the characteristics of Norrland  
**norrut**, northward  
**norrmän** (-nen, norrmän), Norwegian  
**norska** (-n, norskor), Norwegian woman, the Norwegian language  
**notarie** (-n, -r), clerk or official in some public office  
**nu**, now  
**nummer** (-numret, —), number, size  
**ny**, new  
**nyhet** (-en, -er), news, novelty; sista nyheten, the latest  
**nyligen**, lately  
**nymålad**, newly painted  
**nyss**, just now (past time)  
**nytt**, new  
**nyår** (-et), New Year  
**nyårsafton** (-en, nyårsaftnar), New Year's Eve  
**nå?**, well?

**nå** (nådde), to reach, extend  
**någon**, some, any, somebody  
**någonstans**, some place  
**någonting**, something, anything  
**något**, some, something, anything  
**några**, some  
**nämlichen**, namely, as you know, you see  
**när**, when; så —, almost  
**närhet** (-en), nearness, neighborhood  
**närkesbo** (-n, -r), inhabitant of Närke  
**närking** (-en, -ar), male inhabitant of Närke  
**närkingska** (-n, närkingskor), female inhabitant or native of Närke  
**närmare**, closer; tala — om såken, discuss the matter further  
**nästa**, next  
**nästan**, almost  
**nödvändig**, necessary  
**nöjd**, satisfied  
**nöje** (-t, -n), pleasure, entertainment  
**nöt** (-et, —), head of cattle, simoleon

**O**

obunden, not bound, paper bound  
**och**, and  
**också**, also, too  
**odåga** (-n, odågor), lazy, good-for-nothing person  
**ofantligt**, immensely  
**oförväntat**, unexpectedly  
**ojämnn**, uneven  
**olik**, unlike

**olja** (-n, oljor), oil  
**olust** (-en), feeling of discomfort  
**olustig**, uncomfortable, out of sorts  
**olycka** (-n, olyckor), accident  
**oläst**, not locked  
**om**, about, if; — ett år, in a year; — en stund, after a while  
**omkring**, about, around  
**omkull**, down, over; **köra** (falla) omkull, take a spill  
**omtänksam**, considerate, thoughtful  
**omvälvja** (omvalde, omvalt), to re-elect  
**omöjlig**, impossible  
**onsdag** (-en, -ar), Wednesday  
**ont**, ha —, have a pain; göra —, hurt  
**opera** (-n, operor), opera  
**ponent** (-en, -er), opponent  
**optimistisk**, optimistic  
**ordna** (-de), to arrange, take care of; ordnas, be arranged, taken care of  
**ordentlig**, regular, orderly, real  
**ordentligt**, properly  
**ordspråk** (-et, —), proverb  
**orgel** (-n, orglar), organ (musical instrument)  
**orientering** (-en, -ar), orientation, a kind of cross-country race  
**originalupplaga** (-n, originalupplagor), first edition  
**orkester** (-n, orkestrar), orchestra  
**orm** (-en, -ar), snake  
**orsak** (-en, -er), reason  
**örätt** (-en, -er), injustice; ha —, be wrong

oss, us  
 ostskiva (-n, ostskivor), slice of cheese  
 otid, i tid och —, at the wrong time, all the time  
 ovanligt, unusually  
 öäven, inte —, not bad

**P**

paket (-et, —), package  
 pank, flat broke  
 pannkaka (-n, pannkakor), pancake  
 pappa (-n, pappor), papa, father  
 pappersfabrik (-en, -er), paper mill  
 par (-et, —), pair, couple; ett — tre, two or three  
 parvel (-n, parvlar), little boy, urchin  
 passa (-de), to fit, be proper  
 pengar, money  
 penningfråga (-n, penningfrågor), money question  
 penningsumma (-n, penningsummor), sum of money  
 person (-en, -er), person  
 piano (-t, -n), piano  
 pingst (-en, -ar), Whitsuntide  
 planera (-de), to plan  
 plats (-en, -er), place, position  
 plommonträd (-et, —), plum tree  
 plugga (-de), to study, grind, cram  
 plöjning (-en, -ar), plowing  
 plötsligt, suddenly  
 pojke (-n, pojkar), boy  
 pojkären, boyhood  
 polisonger, sideburns

populär, popular  
 praktisk, practical  
 prata (-de), to talk, chat  
 pratmakare (-n, —), great talker  
 precis, exact, exactly, precise.  
 precisely

presentera (-de), to introduce  
 pris (-et, -er), price, prize  
 professor (-n, -er), professor  
 program (-met, —), program  
 promenad (-en, -er), walk  
 protestant (-en, -er), protestant  
 prova (-de), to try, try on  
 prairie (-n, -r), prairie  
 prästkappa (-n, prästkappor), clergyman's gown  
 pyssla (-de) om, to pamper, coddle  
 på, on, at  
 påsk (-en, -er), Easter  
 påsklov (-et, —), Easter vacation  
 påstå (påstod, påstått), to assert, claim  
 päls (-en, -ar), fur, fur coat  
 pärm (-en, -ar), cover on a book  
 päronträd (-et, —), pear tree

**R**

rad (-en, -er), row  
 radio (-n), radio  
 rampris (-et, -er), få (komma över) för rampris, get for a song  
 randig, striped  
 realisera (-de), to sell at reduced price  
 reda (-redda) sig, to take care of oneself

redan, already  
 relik (-er, -en), relic  
 religion (-en, -er), religion  
 regn (-et, —), rain  
 regna (-de), to rain  
 ren, clean  
 renskinn (-et, —), reindeer skin  
 renskinshandske (-n, renskinshandskar), glove made from reindeer skin  
 rent av, actually, downright, absolutely  
 reparera (-de), to repair  
 representera (-de), to represent  
 resa (reste), to travel, go  
 resa (-n, resor), journey, trip  
 respektive, respective, several  
 respondent (-en, -er), examinee  
 rest (-en, -er), remainder; för resten, for that matter, by the way  
 restaurang (-en, -er), restaurant  
 resultat (-et, —), result  
 reta (-de), to tease  
 rida (red, ridit), to ride horseback  
 rik, rich  
 rikssvenska (-n), standard Swedish, not dialect

riktig, real  
 ringa (ringde), to ring; — upp, call up by telephone  
 risk (-en, -er), risk  
 roa (-de), to amuse  
 rock (-en, -ar), coat  
 rolig, funny; det var roligt, how nice  
 roll (-en, -er), role  
 roman (-en, -er), novel  
 romantisk, romantic

*Advanced Spoken Swedish. 10.*

ros (-en, -or), rose  
 rosenbuske (-n, rosenbuskar), rose bush  
 rostbiff (-en, -ar), roast beef  
 rum (-met, —), room  
 ryss (-en, -ar), a Russian  
 ryska (-n, ryskor), Russian woman, Russian language  
 råda, rå (rår; rådde, rått), to prevail, rule, advise; rå om, own; rå för, be responsible for; rå på, be able to defeat, manage; rå med, be able to handle, manage  
 råd, means; ha —, be able to afford, have the means  
 råg (-en, -ar), rye  
 rågåker (-n, rågåkrar), rye field  
 råma (-de), to bellow, moo  
 räcka (räckte), to last, be enough, reach; — till, be enough  
 rädd, afraid; — för, afraid of  
 räkning (-en, -ar), bill  
 rätt, right, correct, rather; — så bra, pretty good  
 rättvis, just  
 röd, red  
 rödmåla (-de), to paint red  
 rödrutig, having red checks  
 röka (rökte), to smoke  
 rökig, smoky  
 röra (rörde), to touch, stir  
 röst (-en, -er), voice

**S**

sagt, see säga  
 sak (-en, -er), thing, affair, matter; det är inte så farligt med den saken, that is not so bad  
 sakna (-de), to be lacking  
 salu, till —, for sale

samhälle (-t, -n), community, town  
 samma, same  
 sammanhang (-et, —), connection  
 sammankomst (-en, -er), gathering  
 samtal (-et, —), conversation  
 samtala (-de), to converse  
 samtidigt, simultaneously  
 samvete (-t, -n), conscience  
 sannerligen, indeed  
 sant, true; inte —, isn't that right;  
     det var —, that's right  
 saxofon (-en, -er), saxophone  
 se (såg, sett), to see, look; — på,  
     look at; — ut, look, appear  
 sed (-en, -er), custom, tradition  
 sedan, afterward, then, since;  
     för — sedan, ago  
 seg, tough  
 seger (-n, segrar), victory  
 segla (-de), to sail  
 semester (-n, semestrar), vacation  
 sen, late  
 senare, later; — tiden, lately  
 servera (-de), to serve  
 servett (-en, -er), napkin  
 ses (sågs, setts), to see one another, meet  
 sett, see se  
 sexa (-n, sexor), the number six  
 sexton, sixteen  
 si och så, so so, not so good  
 sida (-n, sidor), side  
 siden (-et, —), silk  
 sig, himself, itself, themselves  
 sill (-en, -ar), herring

simhall (-en, -ar), inside swimming pool  
 simma (sam or simmade, summit), to swim  
 sin, its  
 sinne (-t, -n), sense, mind  
 sinom, i — tid, in due time  
 sist, last  
 sitt, his, her  
 sitta (satt, suttit), to sit  
 sju, seven  
 sjua (-n, sjuor), the number seven  
 sjuk, sick  
 sjukdom (-en, -ar), illness  
 sjukna (-de), get sick  
 sjunga (sjöng, sjungit), to sing  
 sjunka (sjönk, sjunkit), to sink  
 sjusovare (-n, —), sluggard, sleepyhead  
 själ (-en, -ar), soul  
 själv, myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself  
 självkänsla (-n), self-esteem, self-assurance  
 sjö (-n, -ar), lake, sea  
 sjöluft (-en), sea air  
 sjöng, see sjunga  
 sjösjuka (-n), seasickness  
 skada (-de), to harm, hurt  
 skaffa (-de), to procure, get  
 skafferi (-et, -er) pantry  
 skall, see skola  
 ske (skedde), to happen  
 skeppare (skepparn, —), skipper  
 skicklig, skillful  
 skidbacke (-n, skidbackar), ski slide  
 skidåkning (-en), skiing  
 skina (sken, skinit), to shine  
 skinka (-n, skinkor), ham  
 skinn (et, —), skin, hide, fur  
 skiva (-n, skivor), slice, record for a gramophone  
 sko (-n, -r), shoe  
 skoaffär (-en, -er), shoe store  
 skog (-en, -ar), forest  
 skola (skoll; skulle, skolat), shall, will, be about to  
 skoldags, time to go to school  
 skolkamrat (-en, -er), schoolmate  
 skollov (-et, —), vacation from school  
 skorra (-de), to speak with the uvular r  
 skridsko (-n, -r), ice skate  
 skrika (skrek, skrikit), to cry  
 skriva (skrev, skrivit), to write; — in sig, register, enroll  
 skruva (-de), to screw, turn; — åt, tighten  
 skryta (skröt, skrutit), to brag  
 skräma (-n, skrämor), scratch  
 skräddare (-n, —), tailor  
 skräp (-et), trash, junk  
 skugga (-n, skuggor), shadow, shade  
 skuld (-en, -er), debt, guilt, blame  
 skull, för — skull, for the sake of  
 skulle, should, would, see skola  
 skvallra (-de), to gossip  
 skyulta (-de), to display, show  
 skymta (-de), be indistinctly seen, glimpse  
 skynda (-de), to hurry; — sig, hurry  
 skådespelare (-n, —), actor  
 skåning (-en, -ar), male inhabitant or native of Skåne  
 skånska (-n, skånskor), female inhabitant or native of Skåne, dialect of Skåne  
 skål (-et, —), reason  
 skämmas (skämdes), be ashamed  
 skäms, vet —, shame, such impudence  
 skämt (-et, —), joke, joking, prank  
 skänka (skänkte), to give, donate  
 skänks, till —, free, as a gift  
 skärgård (-en, -ar), archipelago, fringe of skerries  
 skärp (-et, —), belt  
 skön, beautiful  
 skönhet (-en, -er), beauty  
 skönlitteratur (-en, -er), polite literature, belles-lettres  
 skörd (-en, -ar), harvest  
 skördearbete (-t, -n), harvest work  
 sköta (skötte), take care of, — om, take care of, manage  
 slag (-et, —), kind; vad för slags, what kind of  
 slag (-et, —), while; ett —, awhile  
 slagsmål (-et, —), fist fight  
 slaktfärdig, ready to be butchered  
 slapp, see slippa  
 slippa (slapp, sluppit), be spared from, escape from, slip, slide; — igenom, get through  
 slips (-en, -ar), necktie  
 slog, see slå  
 slott (-et, —), castle  
 sluta (-de), to end, finish, quit  
 sluta (slöt, slutit) to close, shut

slutligen, finally  
 slutsåld, sold out  
 slå (slog, slagit), to hit, strike; — igen, close; — in, wrap up  
 slåss (slogs, slagits), to fight  
 slättermaskin (-en, -er), mowing machine  
 släkt (-en, -er), relatives, family  
 släktgård (-en, ar), family or ancestral farm or estate  
 släktning (-en, -ar), relative  
 slättland (-et, —), flat country  
 smak (-en, -er), taste  
 smaka (-de), to taste  
 smed (-en, -er), smith  
 smet, see smita  
 smita (smet, smitit), to sneak away  
 smula (-n, smulor), crumb, triflie, particle  
 smutsig, dirty  
 smyg, i —, on the sly, secretly  
 smyga (smög, smugit), to sneak, steal, slink  
 smått, a little  
 småstadsliv (-et), life in a small town  
 smälta (smälte), to melt  
 smörgåsbord (-et, —), side dishes served before a meal  
 smörja (-n, smörjor), grease, dirt, rot  
 snart, soon  
 snickare (-en, —), carpenter, cabinet maker  
 snygg, neat, tidy, nice  
 socialist (-en, -er), socialist  
 soffa (-n, soffor), sofa  
 sol (-en, -ar), sun  
 solbränd, tanned, sunburned

soldat (-en, -er), soldier  
 solgass (-et), blaze of the sun  
 som, as, like, who, which  
 somliga, some  
 sommar (sommaren or sommarn, somrar), summer; i somras, last summer  
 son (-en, söner), son  
 sort (-en, -er), sort, kind  
 sova (sov, sovit), to sleep  
 sovrum (-met, —), bedroom  
 spanjor (-en, -er), Spaniard  
 spanjorska (-n, spanjorskor), Spanish woman  
 spanska (-n), the Spanish language  
 sparka (-de), to kick; — boll, play soccer  
 sparsam, saving, frugal  
 spegel (-n, speglar), mirror  
 spelा (-de), to play  
 spis (-en, -ar), stove; öppen —, fireplace  
 sport (-en, -er), sport  
 sportaffär (-en, -er), sporting goods store  
 sportklubb (-en, -ar), sporting club  
 sprack, see spricka  
 spricka (sprack, spruckit), to crack, burst  
 springa (sprang, sprungit), to run  
 spritt ny, brand new  
 sprungit, see springa  
 spänande, thrilling, tense  
 spö (spöet, or spöt, spön), rod, switch  
 stad (-en, städer), city, town  
 Stadion, the Stadium

staket (-et, —), fence  
 stall (-et, —), stable  
 stamlokal (-en, -er), restaurant which one frequents regularly  
 stan, see stad  
 stanna (-de), to remain, stop  
 station (-en, -er), station  
 stiga (steg, stigit), to step, rise; — på, enter  
 stilig, stylish, fine  
 stockholmare (-n, —), male inhabitant or native of Stockholm  
 stockholmska (-n, stockholmskor), female inhabitant or native of Stockholm, the Stockholm dialect  
 stockholmsdialekt (-en, -er), the dialect of Stockholm  
 stolt, proud  
 stor, large  
 storartad, grand, magnificent  
 storbonde (-n, storbönder), farmer owning a large farm  
 stordåd (-et, —), great accomplishment  
 storgubbe (-n, storgubbar), important man, "big shot"  
 storgråta (storgrät, storgråtit), to cry vehemently  
 stormakt (-en, -er), great power or nation  
 storindustri (-n, -er), industry on a large scale  
 storlek (-en, -ar), size  
 storljuga (storljög, storljugit), to lie excessively  
 storskrika (storskrek, storskrikit), to cry very loudly  
 storskryta (storskrot, storskutit), to brag excessively  
 storlagen, grand, magnificent  
 storstad (-en, storstäder), large city  
 ström (-men, -mar), river, stream  
 strax, soon, immediately  
 stryk (-et), beating  
 sträng (-en, -ar), string  
 student (-en, -er), student  
 studentexamen (studentexamen, studentexamina), examination which a person must pass to become a student  
 studentmössa (-n, studentmössor), student cap  
 studie (-n, -r), study  
 stuga (-n, stugor), cottage  
 stund (-en, -er), while; om en —, in a while  
 stycke (-t, -n), piece, ett par stycken, a couple; nio stycken, nine  
 styrka (styrkte), strengthen  
 styst, stiff, able, proficient  
 stå (stod, stått), to stand; hur står det till, how are you  
 ståta (-de), to display, "show off"  
 ställa (ställde), to place, put; ha det ställt, be situated; — till med, arrange  
 ställe (-t, -n), place; i stället för, instead of  
 stämma (stämde), to tune, appoint; det stämmer, that is correct, right  
 störa (störde), to disturb  
 större, greater, bigger

störst, biggest, greatest  
 supa (*söp*, *süp*), to drink alcoholic drinks to excess; — sig full, get drunk  
 surra (-de), to hum, buzz  
 svans (-en, -ar), tail  
 svarslös, without answer  
 svart, black  
 svartsjuk, jealous  
 svensk (-en, -ar), Swede  
 svensk, Swedish  
 svenska (-n, *svenskor*), Swedish woman, Swedish language  
**Sverige**, Sweden  
 svinavel (-n), hog raising  
 svinhus (-et, —), pig sty  
 svinhusdörr (-en, -ar), door to a pig sty  
 svårt, difficult  
 sy (*sydde*), to sew  
 sylta (-n, *syltor*), headcheese  
 synd (-en, -er), sin, shame, pity  
 syrenhäck (-en, -ar), lilac hedge  
 syskon (-et, -en), brothers and sisters  
 sysselsättning (-en, -ar), occupation  
 syssa (-n, *sysslor*), task  
 syster (-n, *systrar*), sister  
 så, so, as, then, thus; — (där), ja, there you are, all right  
 sådd (-en), sowing  
 sådan, such; en — där, such a sådant, such något —, something like that  
 såg, see se  
 sågverk (-et, —), sawmill  
 sång (-en, -er), song  
 sångröst (-en, -er), singing voice

säga (sade, sagt), to say; det vill —, that is to say  
 säker, secure  
 säkert, surely, certainly, no doubt  
 sälja (sålde, sålt), to sell  
 sällan, infrequently, rarely  
 sällskap (-et, —), company; göra —, accompany  
 sängdags, time to go to bed  
 särskild, special, separate  
 särskilt, especially  
 säsong (-en, -er), season  
 sätt (-et, —), manner, way; på något —, in some way  
 sätta (satte, satt), to put, place; — sig, sit down; — upp, erect, mount  
 söder, south  
 söderut, southward  
 söka (sökte), to seek, look for  
 sömmerska (-n, *sömmerskor*), seamstress, dressmaker  
 sömning, sleepy  
 söndag (-en, -ar), Sunday  
 sönder, to pieces, in pieces  
 sörlänning (-en, -ar), male inhabitant or native of Södermanland  
 sörländska (-n, *sörländskor*), female inhabitant or native of Södermanland  
 söt, sweet

T

ta, see taga  
 tack (-en), thanks; —vare, thanks to  
 tacka (-de), to thank; tack så mycket, thank you; — vet jag, I prefer, give me

tacksamhet (-en), gratitude; med —, with thanks, gratefully  
 taga (tog, tagit), to take  
 tak (-et, —), roof, ceiling  
 tal (-et, —), speech, talk; på — om, speaking of; hålla —, deliver a speech  
 tala (talade or talte, talat), to speak, talk; — om, relate, tell  
 talare (-n, —), speaker  
 talgoxe (-n, *talgoxar*), titmouse  
 tambur (-en, -er), vestibule, hallway  
 tand (-en, tänder), tooth  
 tandlös, toothless  
 tant (-en, -er), aunt, elderly woman  
 tapet (-en, -er), wallpaper  
 tappa (-de), lose, drop; — bort, lose  
 tavla (-n, *taylor*), picture  
 te (-et, -er), tea  
 tegel (teglet, —), brick, tile  
 tennis (-en), tennis  
 termin (-en, -er), term, semester  
 tia (-n, *tior*), the number ten, ten crown bill (Swedish monetary unit)  
 tid (-en, -er), time; på den tiden, in those days; det är på tiden, it is about time; med tiden, in time; i ett års tid, for one year; förr i tiden, formerly, in olden days; nu för tiden, nowadays  
 tidig, early  
 tidning (-en, -ar), newspaper  
 till, to, as for; — och med, even; en —, one more; det gör sitt —, that helps  
 tog, see taga  
 tok, på —, wrong  
 tolv, twelve  
 tolva (-n, *tolvor*), the number twelve

tom, empty  
 tomt (-en, -er), building lot  
 tomte (-n, tomtar), brownie  
 torsdag (-en, -ar), Thursday  
 totalt, completely  
 trafik, (-en), traffic  
 trampa (-de), trample, step on  
 trasslig, tangled, muddled  
 tre, three  
 tredje, third  
 trelitersflaska (-n, trelitersflaskor), pail or bottle holding three liter  
 trettio, thirty  
 trettiofem, thirty-five  
 tretton, thirteen  
 trettondagen, Epiphany  
 trevlig, pleasant, nice  
 trivas (trivdes, trivts), to feel at home, thrive  
 trots, in spite of  
 trycka (tryckte), to press, print  
 tråkig, sad, boring  
 trång, narrow, tight  
 trä (träf or träet), wood  
 träd (-et, —), tree  
 trädgård (-en, -ar), garden  
 träffa (-de), to meet, strike, hit  
 träffas (träffades, träffats), to meet  
 trött, tired  
 tu, two  
 tupplur (-en, -ar), cat nap  
 tur (-en, -er), tour, trip, turn  
 tur (-en), luck  
 tvilling (-en, -ar), twin  
 tvivel (tvivlet, —), doubt, hesitation  
 två, two  
 tvåhundra, two hundred

tvåradig, double breasted  
 tvåtiden, vid —, about two o'clock  
 tvärt om, the contrary, the other way around  
 tycka (tyckte), to think, be of the opinion; — om, like  
 tyg (-et, -er), cloth  
 tysk (-en, -ar), German  
 tyska (-n, tyskor), German woman, German language  
 tyst, quiet, silent, still  
 tyvärr, unfortunately, I am sorry to say  
 täg (-et, —), train  
 tåla (tålde), to endure, bear  
 tänka (tänkte), to think, imagine, intend, consider  
 tävla (-en, -ar), contest  
 töras (tordes, torts), to dare

U

ulster (-n, ulstrar), kind of overcoat  
 undan, aside, away; komma —, get by, get away  
 undangjort, finished, done  
 under (undret, —), wonder  
 underbar, wonderful, marvelous  
 underjordisk, subterranean  
 undervisa (-de), instruct  
 undra (-de), to wonder; — på, wonder at  
 ung, young  
 ungdom (-en, -ar), youth  
 ungdomlig, youthful  
 ungefärlig, approximately  
 ungkarl (-en, -ar), bachelor  
 uppdrag (-et —), commission, task

uppehälle (-t, -n), subsistence, livelihood  
 uppfödd, brought up  
 uppföra (uppförde), to build, erect  
 uppgift (-en, -er), report, task  
 upplaga (-n, upplagor), edition  
 uppnäsa (-n, uppnäsor), pug nose  
 uppsagd, dismissed, fired  
 uppskatta (-de), to value, rate, estimate  
 upptagen, busy, occupied  
 ur (-et, —), watch, clock  
 urmakare (-n, urmakare), watchmaker  
 urtavla (-n, urtaylor), dial or face of a watch or clock  
 urval (-et, —), selection, choice  
 ut, out; se —, look, appear  
 utan, without  
 utanför, outside  
 utan till, by heart  
 ute, out, outside  
 utifrån, from the outside  
 utmed, along  
 utmärkt, excellent, excellently  
 utom, outside of, except  
 utrustad, equipped  
 utsatt, indicated, shown  
 utseende (-t, -n), appearance, looks  
 utsikt (-en, -er), view, prospect  
 uttröttad, tired out  
 utveckling (-en, -ar), development

V

vacker, beautiful, nice  
 vad, what  
 vagn (-en, -ar), wagon  
 vakna (-de), to awaken

valborgsmässafton (-en, valborgsmässaftnar), Walpurgis Night  
 vald, elected, selected  
 vallpojke (-n, vallpojkar), herd-boy  
 valt, see välja  
 vanlig, common, usual  
 vanligtvis, usually  
 vanlottad, badly off  
 vann, see vinna  
 vant, see vänja  
 vantrivas (vantrivdes, vantrivts), not to feel at home, be uneasy  
 vapen (vapnet, vapen), weapon  
 var, where  
 var, every, each; — sin, each one; — och en, everyone  
 var, see vara  
 vara (-n, varor), goods, wares  
 vara (är, var, varit), be; det kan så —, that may be  
 vara, taga — på, avail oneself of, make use of, keep  
 varenda, every, every single  
 varför, why  
 varg (-en, -ar), wolf  
 varifrån, from where  
 varje, each, every  
 varken, neither; varken — eller, neither — nor  
 varm, warm  
 varmed, with what  
 vart, whither  
 vartenda, every single  
 vasaloppet, "the Vasa Run"  
 vattenfall (-et, —), waterfall  
 vattnas (vattnades), to water  
 vecka (-n, veckor), week  
 vem, who, whom

veranda (-n, verandor), porch, veranda  
 verandagolv (-et, —), porch floor  
 verklig, real  
 verklig, truly, really, indeed  
 verkligt, really  
 verkstad (-n, verkstäder), shop, factory  
 veta (vet, visste, vetat), to know  
 vete (-t), wheat  
 vettå (-de), to face  
 vi, we  
 vid, at, near, by, with  
 vidare, further; och så —, and so on  
 vidd (-en, -er), expanse  
 vifta (-de), to wave, wag  
 vikt (-en, -er), weight  
 viktig, important  
 vila (-de), rest  
 vildmark (-en, -er), wilderness  
 vilja (vill, ville, velat) want to, desire; vill ha, wish, desire  
 vilken, which  
 vill, see vilja  
 villa (-n, villor), cottage, house, villa  
 vinna (vann, vunnit), to win  
 vinter (-n, vintrar), winter; i vintras, last winter  
 vinterkväll (-en, -ar), winter evening  
 visa (-de), to show  
 viss, certain  
 visst, surely, certainly, no doubt, I believe, apparently, supposedly; det går — för sig, of course, certainly  
 vit, white  
 vitt, så —, as far as

volum (-en, -er), volume  
 vore, were (subj. of vara)  
 vrida (vred, vridit), to wring, turn; — på, turn on; — av, turn off  
 vunnit, see vinna  
 vuxen, grown  
 våning (-en, -ar), story, floor, apartment  
 vår, our  
 vår (-en, -ar), spring  
 vårkappa (-n, vårkappor), spring coat  
 värlik, spring like  
 väckarklocka (-n, väckarklockor), alarm clock  
 väckarur (-et, —), alarm clock  
 väder (vädret, —), weather  
 väg (-en, -ar), road, way; på vägen dit, going; i väg, off; ge sig i väg, be off  
 väggur (-et, —), wall clock  
 väl, well, I suppose, rather, no doubt  
 välbehållen, safe and sound  
 väldig, very, mightily  
 välgjord, well made  
 välgörenhetskonsert (-en, -er), concert, the income from which goes to charity  
 välja (valde, valt), to choose, select, elect  
 välkommen, welcome  
 välmening, i all —, with the best of intentions  
 vän (-nen, -ner), friend  
 vänja (vande, vant), to accustom; —sig vid, get used to  
 vänlig, friendly

vänta (-de), to wait; —på, wait for  
 värme (-n), warmth, heat  
 värmeelement (-et —), radiator for heating  
 värlös, defenseless  
 värst, worst  
 västerbottning (-en, -ar), male inhabitant or native of Västerbotten  
 västerbottningska (-n, västerbottningskor), female inhabitant or native of Västerbotten  
 västern, the West  
 västerut, westward  
 västgöte (-n, -ar), male inhabitant or native of Västergötland  
 västgötska (-n, västgötskor), female inhabitant or native of Västergötland, the dialect of Västergötland  
 växa (växte), to grow  
 växel (-n), change, coin  
 växla (-de), to change  
 vördad, respected  
 vördnad, (-en), respect, veneration

## A

äga (ägde), to own  
 ägodel (-en, -ar), property, belongings  
 äldre, older  
 älska (-de), to love  
 älsklingsrätt (-en, -er), favorite dish  
 älv (-en, -ar), river  
 än, than, still, yet, how, what about  
 ända, all the way  
 ändra (-de), to change  
 ändå, nevertheless  
 ännu, still, yet  
 äntligen, finally  
 äpplekaka (-n, äppelkakor), kind of apple pudding  
 äppelträd (-et, —), apple tree  
 äpple (-t, -n), apple  
 är, see vara  
 ära (-de), to honor  
 ärende (-t, -n), errand

## A

å, oh, o

ärt (-en, -er), pea  
äta (åt, ätit), to eat  
även, also, even

**ö**

ö (-n, -ar), island  
öde (-t, -n), fate  
öga (-t, ögon), eye  
önska (-de), to wish, desire  
öra (-t, öron), ear  
öre (-t, -n), one hundredth of a crown (Swedish monetary unit)  
österut, eastward  
östgöte (-n, östgötar), male inhabitant or native of Östergötland  
östgötska (-n, östgötskor), female inhabitant or native of

Östergötland, the dialect of Östergötland  
öva (-de), to practice  
över, above, over, across; komma —, acquire, get  
överdriva (överdrev, överdrivit), to exaggerate  
överdrivet, exaggerated  
överens, agreed; komma —, agree, get along  
övergiven, forsaken, forlorn  
överkörd, run over  
övernorgon, i —, day after tomorrow  
överrock (-en, -ar), overcoat  
översätta (översatte, översatt), translate  
övrig, remaining

## ENGLISH-SWEDISH VOCABULARY

**A**

a, en, ett  
able, duklig, styv  
about, om, omkring, på, över, så där en; go —, bär sig åt; what —, än — då  
academic, akademisk  
according to, enligt  
acquaintance, an old — of, en gammal bekant till  
across, över  
act, bär (bar, burit) sig åt  
actually, rent av  
additional, mer, fler, flera, en (flera) till  
address, adress (-n, -er)  
admire, beundra (-de)  
admit, erkänna (erkände)  
adopt, adoptera (-de)  
afford, ha (hade, haft) råd  
afraid, rädd; — of, rädd för  
after, efter; — all, i alla fall  
afternoon, eftermiddag (-en, -ar)  
again, igen  
against, mot, emot  
ago, för — sedan  
agree, hålla (höll, hållit) med om, komma (kom, kommit) överens  
air, luft (-en)  
alive, levande  
all, all, alla, hel, alldelös; — right, så ja; at —, alls  
allowed, be —, få (fick, fätt)  
almost, nästan, hålla (höll, hållit) på, så när  
alone, ensam

aunt, tant (-en, -er), moster (-n, mostrar), faster (-n, fastrar)  
away, bort, borta, ifrån  
**awful**, förskräcklig; **something** —, aldeles förskräckligt  
**awhile**, ett slag

**B**

**bachelor**, ungkarl (-n, -ar)  
**back**, rygg (-en, -ar)  
**back**, tillbaka; — **and forth**, fram och tillbaka  
**bad**, dålig, ond, illa, farligt; **too** —, synd; **not so** —, inte så illa, inte så farligt  
**badly**, dåligt, illa  
**balcony**, balkong (-en, -er)  
**bashful**, blyg  
**bathroom**, badrum (-met, —)  
**be**, vara (är, var, varit), bliva bli (blir, blev, blivit); **that may** —, det kan så vara  
**bear**, tåla (tålde)  
**beat**, rå (rådde) på  
**beautiful**, vacker  
**because**, därfor att, emedan; — **of**, för — skull  
**become**, bliva (blir, blev, blivit)  
**becoming**, be —, kläda, klä (klädde)  
**bed**, säng (-en, -ar); **go to** —, gå (gick, gått) till sängs, gå (gick, gått) och lägga sig  
**bedroom**, sovrum (-met, —), sängkammare, (sängkammarn, sängkamrar)  
**bedtime**, sängdags, sovdags  
**before**, innan, före  
**beefsteak**, bifstek (-en, -ar)

**begin**, börja (-de)  
**beginning**, början; **in the** —, i början  
**believe**, tro (trodde), tänka (tänkte)  
**belong to**, tillhöra (tillhörde)  
**besides**, för resten, utom, för utom  
**best**, bäst; — **of all**, helst  
**better**, bättre  
**bicycle**, cykel (-n, cyklar)  
**big**, stor (större, störst)  
**birch**, björk (-en, -ar)  
**bird**, fågel (-n, fåglar)  
**birthday**, födelsedag (-en, -ar)  
**bite**, bita (bet, bitit), bitas (bets, bitits)  
**black**, svart  
**blame**, be to —, rå (rådde) för  
**blow**, blåsa (blåste)  
**blue**, blå  
**bluntly speaking**, rent ut sagt  
**boat**, båt (-en, -ar)  
**book**, bok (-en, böcker)  
**bookstore**, bokhandel (n); **second hand** —, antikvariat (-et, —)  
**bookworm**, bokmal (-en, -ar)  
**boring**, tråkig  
**born**, född; **be** —, födas (föddes)  
**both**, båda; — **and**, både — och  
**bother about**, bry (brydde, brytt) sig om  
**bottom**, bottnen (—, bottnar); **at the** — **of my heart**, i själ och hjärta  
**bound**, bunden, **not** —, obunden  
**boy**, pojke (-n, pojkar), gosse (-n, gossar)  
**brand new**, spritt ny

**break**, gå (gick, gått) sönder, slå (slog, slagit) sönder; — **oneself of**, vänja (vande, vant) sig av med  
**bridge**, bro (-n, -ar)  
**broad**, bred, vid  
**brood**, kull (-en, -ar)  
**brother**, broder, bror (-n, bröder)  
**brown**, brun  
**build**, bygga (byggde)  
**business**, affär (-en, -er)  
**business man**, affärsman (-nen, affärsmän)  
**bustle**, jät (et)  
**but**, men  
**button**, knapp (-en, -ar)  
**buy**, köpa (köpte)  
**buzzing**, surrande  
**by**, hos; **get** —, klara (-de) sig; — **and** —, med tiden

**C**

**call**, kalla (-de); — **on**, besöka (besökte), hälsa (-de) på; **so called**, så kallad  
**camel**, kamel (-en, -er)  
**can**, kunna (kan; kunde, kunnat)  
**canary**, kanariefågel (-n, kanariefåglar)  
**care**, vård (-en); **take** — **of**, sköta (skötte) om, ta (tog, tagit) hand om, värda (-de)  
**career**, bana (-n, banor)  
**careful**, försiktig  
**carry**, bär (bar, burit)  
**cart**, vagn (-en, -ar)  
**case**, fall (-et, —); **in** —, ifall  
**cat**, katt (-en, -er)  
**catch**, fånga (-de)  
**cat nap**, tupplur (-en, -ar)

**celebrate**, fira (-de)  
**certainly**, naturligtvis  
**chair**, stol (-en, -ar)  
**change**, ändra (-de), ändra (-de) sig; **for a** —, för ombytes skull  
**cheap**, billig  
**check**, ruta (-n, rutor)  
**chicken**, höns (-et, —)  
**child**, barn (-et, —)  
**childish**, barnslig  
**choose**, välja (valde, valt)  
**Christmas**, jul (-en, -ar); **merry** —, glad jul, god jul  
**Christmas matins**, julotta (-n, julottor)  
**circumstance**, be in good circumstances, ha (hade, haft) det bra (ställt)  
**city**, stad (-en, städer)  
**claim**, påstå (påstod, påstått)  
**class**, klass (-en, -er)  
**clean out**, göra (gjorde, gjort) rent  
**clever**, duktig, förståndig, klok  
**close**, stänga (stängde)  
**closet**, garderob (-en, -er)  
**clothes**, kläder; **clothes closet**, garderob (-en, -er)  
**coat**, rock (-en, -ar)  
**coffee**, kaffe (-et); **time for** —, kaffedags  
**cold**, kall, kallt  
**come**, komma (kom, kommit); **how** —, hur kommer det till  
**comfortable**, bekväm  
**commercial school**, handelsskola, (-n, handelsskolor)  
**company**, sällskap (-et, —)  
**complain**, klaga (-de)  
**completely**, helt och hållt

concern, ha (hade, haft) med att göra  
 concert, konsert (-en, -er)  
 condition, villkor (-et, —); be in a bad —, vara (är, var, varit) illa medfaren; on that —, på det villkoret  
 conductor, dirigent (-en, -er)  
 conscience, samvete (-t, -en)  
 continue, fortsätta (fortsatte, fort- satt)  
 convenient, bekväm  
 convinee, övertyga (-de)  
 copy (of a book), exemplar, (-et, —)  
 cost, kosta (-de)  
 cottage, stuga (-n, stugor)  
 country, land (-et, land or länder); in the —, på landet  
 couple, par (-et, —), a — of, ett par  
 course, of —, förstås, naturligtvis (förstås never stands at the beginning of a clause)  
 cousin, kusin (-en, -er)  
 cover (of a book), pärm (-en, -ar); leather —, skinnband (-et, —)  
 cram, plugga (-de)  
 crawl, krypa (kröp, krupit)  
 crazy, tokig  
 credulity, godtrogenhet (-en)  
 crown, krona (-n, kronor)  
 custom, sed (-en, -er)

**D**

dad, pappa (-n, pappor)  
 daily, daglig, dagligen  
 damp, fuktig  
 danger, fara (-n, faror)

dark, mörk  
 day, dag (-en, -ar); the other —, här om dagen; all —, hela dagen; in his —, på sin tid; in those days, på den tiden; a —, om dagen; the good old days, den gamla goda tiden  
 deal, a good —, en hel del  
 deal with, handla (-de) om  
 decide, bestämma (bestämde), bestämma sig för  
 dentist, tandläkare (tandläkarn, —)  
 depend, it depends on, det beror (berodde) på  
 desire, lust (-en)  
 desk, writing —, skrivbord (-et, —)  
 development, utveckling  
 devote to, ägna (-de) åt  
 difference, skillnad (-en, -er); it makes no —, det gör (gjorde, gjort) ingenting, det gör det-samma  
 different, something —, någonting annat  
 difficult, svår  
 dinner, middag (-en, -ar)  
 discuss, diskutera (-de)  
 dish, rätt (-en, -er)  
 disturb, störa (störde)  
 do, göra (gjorde, gjort)  
 do, duga, (dugde)  
 doctor, doktor (-n, -er)  
 dog, hund (-en, -ar)  
 door, dörr (-en, -ar)  
 doubt, no —, nog, utan tvivel  
 down, ned, ner, nedför  
 downright, rent av  
 dozen, dussin (-et, —)

draft, drag (-et, —); there is a —, det drar (drog, dragit)  
 dress, klänning (-en, -ar)  
 dress coat, frack (-en, -ar)  
 drink, dricka (drack, druckit)  
 drop, tappa (-de)  
 drown, drunkna (-de)  
 dull, tråkig  
 dumb, dum  
 during, under

**E**

each, var; — other, varandra; — one, var och en  
 ear, öra (-t, öron)  
 early, tidigt  
 earn, förtjäna (-de)  
 earth, jord (-en)  
 easily, lätt  
 easy, lätt; easier said than done, lättare sagt än gjort  
 east, öster  
 eat, äta (ät, ätit)  
 effective, effektiv  
 either, heller; — or, antingen — eller  
 elegant, elegant  
 eleven, elva  
 else, annan, annat; anything —, någonting annat; anybody —, någon annan  
 employ (a person), anställa (an- ställde)  
 enemy, fiende (-n, -r)  
 engaged, förlovad, to get —, för- lova (-de) sig  
 engineer, ingenjör (-n, -er)  
 enough, nog  
 enroll, skriva (skrev, skrivit) in sig; — at, skriva in sig vid

**F**

face, vettä (-de)  
 face, ansikte (-t, -n)  
 fact, faktum (pl. facta); the — is, faktum är  
 factory, fabrik (-en, -er)  
 fail (an examination), bli (blev, blivit) kuggad  
 fairly, ganska  
 fall, höst (-en, -ar)  
 fall, falla (föll, fallit)  
 family, familj (-en, -er)

far, långt  
**farm**, gård (-en, -ar), farm (-en, -er)  
**fast**, fort  
**father**, fader, far (-n, fäder), pappa (-n, pappor)  
**fault**, fel (-et, —); be at —, rå (rådde) för  
**feed**, mata (-de), fodra (-de)  
**feel**, känna (kände), känna på sig, må (mådde)  
**few**, få; a —, några  
**field**, åker (-n, åkrar), fält (-et, —)  
**fifty**, femtio  
**finally**, äntligen  
**find**, finna (fann, funnit), leta (-de) på; — **out**, få (fick, fått) reda på  
**fine**, fin, bra, stilig  
**finger**, finger (fingret, fingrar); — **exercise**, fingerövning (-en, -ar)  
**finish**, sluta (-de)  
**finished**, färdig  
**first**, först  
**fish**, fisk (-en, -ar)  
**fish**, meta (-de), fiska (-de)  
**fit**, passa (-de)  
**five**, fem  
**fixed**, be — **with**, ha (hade, haft) det ställt med  
**flame**, flamma (-n, flammor)  
**flee**, fly (-dde)  
**floor**, golv (-et, —)  
**flower**, blomma (-n, blommor)  
**follow**, följa (följde)  
**food**, mat (-en)  
**foolish**, dum

**foot**, fot (-en, fötter)  
**for**, för, i, på  
**foreign**, främmande  
**foremost**, mest framstående  
**forest**, skog (-en, -ar)  
**forget**, glömma (glömde)  
**formerly**, förr, förr i tiden  
**fortnight**, fjorton dagar  
**fortunately**, lyckligtvis  
**four**, fyra  
**fourteen**, fjorton  
**fresh**, frisk  
**Friday**, fredag (-en, -ar)  
**friend**, vän (-nen, -ner)  
**from**, från, av  
**fruit tree**, fruktträd (-et, —)  
**full**, full; — of, full med  
**fun**, roligt, skoj (-et, —); for —, för skojs skull  
**fur coat**, päls (-en, -ar)  
**furtively**, i smyg  
**future**, framtid (-en)

**G**

gait, gång (-en)  
**garage**, garage (-t, -r)  
**garden**, trädgård (-en, -ar)  
**geography**, geografi (-en, -er)  
**get**, få (fick, fått), bliva (blev, blivit), komma (kom, kommit) över  
**girl**, flicka (-n, flickor)  
**give**, giva ge (gav, givit); —away, ge bort  
**glad**, glad  
**gladly**, gärna  
**glasses**, glasögon  
**glove**, handske (-n, handskar)  
**go**, gå (gick, gått), resa (reste)

**goat**, get (-en, getter)  
**going**, have —, ha (hade, haft) i gång; get —, komma (kom, kommit) i gång  
**good**, god, bra, stiyv; — by, adjö  
**grade (in school)**, betyg (-et, —)  
**grammar**, grammatik (-en, -er)  
**grand**, storlagen  
**grandfather**, morfar (morfadern or morfarn, morfäder), farfar (farfarn or farfadern, farfäder)  
**grass**, gräs (-et, —)  
**gratis**, gratis  
**great**, stor  
**ground**, mark (-en, -er), jord (-en)  
**grow**, växa (växte); — too large for, växa ur  
**gym**, gymnastik (-en, -er)

**H**

half binding, halvfranskt band -et, —)  
**hall**, tambur (-en, -er)  
**hand**, hand (-en, händer); on the other —, däremot  
**hang**, hänga (hängde)  
**hanger**, hängare (-n, —)  
**happen**, hända (händde)  
**happy**, lycklig  
**hard**, svår, hård  
**hardly**, knapp, knappast  
**harvest**, skörd (-en, -ar)  
**hat**, hatt (-en, -ar)  
**have**, ha (hade, haft); have to, måste  
**haying**, höbärgning (-en, -ar)  
**haymow**, loge (-n, logar)  
**he**, han  
**headache**, huvudvärk (-en, -ar)  
**hear**, höra (hörde)

heart, hjärta (-t, -en); by—, utan till  
**heavens**, thank —, gudske lov  
**heavy**, tung, tjock  
**help**, hjälpa (hjälpte); — along, hjälpa till; can not —, inte rå (rädde) för; — oneself, ta (tig, tagit) för sig  
**help**, hjälp (-en)  
**her**, henne  
**here**, här, hit  
**him**, honom  
**himself**, själv, sig  
**hired man**, dräng (-en, -ar)  
**his**, hans, sin, sitt, sina  
**hold**, hålla (höll, hållit); get — of, få (fick, fått) fatt på  
**holiday**, helg (-en, -er), helgdag (-en, -ar)  
**home**, hem, hemma; at —, hemma  
**home**, hem (-met, —)  
**honeymoon**, bröllopsresa (-n, bröllopsresor)  
**hook**, krok (-en, -ar)  
**hope**, hoppas (hoppades)  
**hornet**, geting (-en, -ar)  
**horse**, häst (-en, -ar)  
**hour**, timme (-n, timmar)  
**house**, hus (-et, —)  
**how**, hur; — are you? hur mår ni? hur står det till? — about, än — då  
**hunger**, hunger (-n)  
**hungry**, hungrig  
**hurry**, skynda (-de) sig  
**hurt**, göra (gjorde, gjort) illa; ha (hade, haft) ont, göra (gjorde) ont  
**husband**, man (-nen, män)

**I**

**I**, jag  
 ice, is (-en, -ar)  
 ideal, idealisk  
 if, om, i fall  
 imagine, tänka (tänkte); just —, tänk (bara)  
 important, viktig  
 imported, importerad  
 impossible, omöjlig  
 in, i, inom, in  
 inclined, be — to be, vara (är varit) — av sig  
 inconceivable, ofattlig  
 indeed, sannerligen  
 Indian, indian (-en, -er)  
 indicate, tyda (tydde) på  
 inexpensive, billig  
 inside, in  
 insist, påstå (påstod, påstått)  
 instead of, i stället för  
 intelligent, förståndig, intelligent  
 intend, mena (-de), tänka (tänkte)  
 interest, intresse (-et, -en)  
 interested, intresserad; — in, intresserad för  
 interesting, intressant  
 into, i  
 introduce, introducera (-de), föreställa (föreställde)  
 investigation, undersökning (-en, -ar)  
 it, den, det  
 itself, sig

**J**

jealous, svartsjuk, avundsjuk; — of, avundsjuk (svartsjuk) på, avundas (avundades)

**just**, just, bara, nyss; — now, just nu; — fine, alldelens utmärkt

**K**

keep, behålla (behöll, behållit)  
 kind, snäll; — to, snäll mot;  
 — hearted, godhjärtad  
 know, veta (visste, vetat), känna (kände), kunna (kan; kunde, kunnat)  
 knowledge, kunskap (-en, -er)

**L**

lady, dam (-en, -er)  
 lake, sjö (-n, -ar)  
 lamp, lampa (-n, lampor)  
 landing, brygga (-n, bryggor)  
 language, språk (-et, —)  
 large, stor  
 last, sist, förra  
 late, sen  
 lately, nyligen, på senare tiden  
 lazy, lat  
 learn, lära (lärde), lära sig  
 least, minst; at —, åtminstone  
 leather, läder (lädret, —); — cover (on a book), skinnband (-et, —)  
 leave, resa (reste), lämna (-de)  
 lecture, föreläsning (-en, -ar)  
 left, vänster; to the —, till vänter  
 lend, låna (-de)  
 lesson, läxa (-n, läxor)  
 let, låta, (lät, lätit)  
 lie, ljuga (ljög, ljugit)  
 lie down, lägga (lade, lagt) sig  
 life, liv (-et, —)  
 life insurance agent, livförsäkringsagent (-en, -er)

**light**, ljus (-et, —)  
**like**, lika, som  
**like**, tycka (tyckte) om; — very much, tycka (mycket) bra om  
**line**, along that —, i den vägen  
**literature**, litteratur (-en, -er)  
**little**, liten, (lilla, små); a—, lite  
**live**, bo (bodde), leva (levde)  
**living**, uppehälle (-t)  
**located**, be —, ligga (låg, legat)  
**lock**, låsa (läste)  
**lonesome**, långsam; be —, ha (ha de, haft) det långsamt  
**long**, lång, längre  
**longing**, have a—, längta (-de) efter  
**look**, se (såg, sett), titta (-de), se ut; — at, se (titta) på; — for, se (titta) efter  
**lose**, förlora (-de), tappa (-de)  
**lot**, a — of, en mängd  
**lots of**, gott om, mycket, många  
**luck**, tur (-en), lycka (-n), as — would have it, som tur var, lyckligtvis

**M**

**machine**, maskin (-en, -er)  
**mad**, tokig, arg; go —, bli (blev, blivit) tokig  
**made**, gjord; well —, välgjord  
**mail**, post (-en)  
**mail a letter**, lägga (lade, lagt) ett brev på posten  
**make**, göra (gjorde, gjort)  
**man**, man (-nen, män), karl (-n, -ar)

**manage**, ta (tog, tagit) hand om, rå (rådde) med  
**many**, många

**map**, karta (-n, kartor)  
**mark**, märke (-t, -n)  
**married**, gift; to get —, gifta (gif te) sig  
**marry**, gifta (gifte) sig  
**master**, husbonde (-n, husbön der)  
**materialize**, bli (blev, blivit) något av  
**mathematics**, matematik (-en)  
**matter**, sak (-en, -er); no —, hur — än; this —, den här saken; that —, den saken  
**may**, få (fick, fätt)  
**me**, mig  
**mean**, mena (-de), betyda (betydde)  
**means**, by all —, för all del  
**meet**, träffa (-de), träffas (träffades), möta (mötte), mötas (möttes)  
**menu**, matsedel (-n, matsedlar)  
**merry**, glad  
**mess up**, ställa (ställde) till  
**meter**, meter (-n, —), when referring to an instrument, meter (-n, metrar)  
**midsummer**, midsommar (-en, midsomrar)  
**mile**, mil (-en, —)  
**mind**, never —, det gör (gjorde, gjort) detsamma; make up one's —, föresätta (föresatte, föresatt) sig, bestämma (bestämde) sig  
**mine**, gruva (-n, gruvor)  
**miner**, gruvarbetare (gruvarbetaren, —)  
**mining engineer**, bergingenjör (-n, -er)

minute, minut (-en, -er)  
 misfortune, olycka (-n, olyckor)  
 Mister, herr  
 model, modell (-en, -er)  
 modernize, modernisera (-de)  
 mole (animal), mullvad (-en,  
 moment, ögonblick (-et, —)  
 money, pengar  
 month, månad (-en, -er)  
 more, mer  
 morning, morgon (-en, morgnar);  
     this —, i morse; early in the —,  
     tidigt på morgonen  
 most, mest; at —, högst  
 mother, moder, mor (modern,  
     mödrar), mamma (-n, mam-  
     mor)  
 mouth, mun (-nen, -nar)  
 move, flytta (-de)  
 much, mycket; just as —, lika  
     mycket  
 music, musik (-en)  
 must, måste  
 my, min, mitt, mina  
 my! tänk!

**N**

name, nämna (nämnde), räkna  
     (-de) upp  
 narrow, trång  
 naturally, naturligtvis  
 nature-lover, naturälskare (-n, —)  
 near, nära; — and far, när och  
     fjärran  
 necessary, nödvändig  
 necktie, slips (-en, -ar)  
 need, behöva (behövde); be need-  
     ed, behövs (behövdes)  
 neighbor, granne (-n, grannar)

neither, heller, varken; — nor,  
     varken — eller  
 never, aldrig  
 new, ny, nytt  
 newspaper, tidning (-en, -ar)  
 New Year, nyår (-et); happy —,  
     gott nytt år  
 next, näst, nästa  
 nice, trevlig, skön; — looking,  
     trevlig, snygg; how —, så  
     trevligt  
 nicely, bra  
 night, natt (-en, nächter), kväll  
     (en, -ar)  
 nights, om nächterna  
 no, nej, ingen, inget  
 nobody, ingen  
 noon, middag (-en, -ar)  
 nor, eller; neither —, varken —  
     eller  
 north, norr  
 not, inte, icke  
 nothing, ingenting  
 notice, märka (märkte)  
 November, november  
 now, nu; just —, just nu, nyss  
 nowadays, nu för tiden

**O**

objection, be met with objections,  
     möta (mötte) hinder  
 occasional, en och annan  
 occasionally, ibland, en och an-  
     nan gång  
 occupation, sysselsättning (-en,  
     -ar)  
 of, av  
 often, ofta  
 oh, really!, jaså; å; oh no, nej då

old, gammal (gamla def. and  
     plur.)  
 on, på  
 once, en gång; — upon a time,  
     det var en gång  
 one, en, man; the —, den  
 only, endast, bara, enda  
 opinion, åsikt (-en, -er), tanke  
     (-n, tankar); change —, ändra  
     (-de) åsikt; have a bad — of,  
     ha dåliga tankar om  
 orchestra, orkester (-n, orkest-  
     rar)  
 orchestra director, dirigent (-en,  
     -er)  
 order, in — to, för att kunna  
 ordinary, vanlig  
 ore, malm (-en, -er)  
 other, annan, annat, andra; the —  
     day, här om dagen  
 ought, skulle, borde  
 our, vår, vårt, våra  
 out, ut, ute; — of, ur, from  
 outside, ut, ute  
 over, över, om; all —, överallt  
 overcoat, överrock (-en, -ar)  
 overtake, hinna (hann, hunnit)  
     fatt  
 overturn, köra (körde) omkull  
 own, egen, eget, egna; of his —,  
     (sin) egen  
 own, rå (rådde) om, äga (ägde)

**P**

package, paket (-et, —)  
 pain, plåga (-n, plågor); have a —,  
     ha (hade, haft) plågor, ha ont  
 painting, målning (-en, -ar)  
 pair, par (-et, —)

pamper, pyssla (-de) om  
 paper bound, obunden  
 paper hanging, tapetsering (-en,  
     -ar)  
 parade in, ståta (-de) med  
 parents, föräldrar  
 part, del (-en, -ar); for my —,  
     för min del  
 particular, noga  
 party, bjudning (-en, -ar), fest  
     (-en, -er), kalas (-et, —)  
 pass, passera (-de), gå (gick,  
     gått) förbi  
 passage, gång (-en, -ar)  
 pattern, mönster (mönstret, —)  
 peace, lugn (-et), fred (-en)  
 people, folk (-et, —), människa  
     (-n, människor)  
 perhaps, kanske  
 permission, tillåtelse (-n, -er);  
     ask —, be (bad, bett) om tillå-  
     telse  
 person, person (-en, -er)  
 physical education, gymnastik  
     (-en, -er); — teacher, gym-  
     nastiklärare (-n, —)  
 piano, piano (-t, -n)  
 piano lesson, pianolektion (-en,  
     -er)  
 pick, plocka (-de), välja (valde,  
     valt); — from, välja på  
 pig, gris (-en, -ar)  
 pinch, klämma (-n, klämmor)  
 place, plats (-en, -er), ställe (-t,  
     -n); some —, någonstans  
 plain, enkel  
 play, leka (lekte), spela (-de)  
 pleasant, trevlig, angenäm  
 please, behaga (-de), var så god

**pleasure**, nöje (-t, -n), glädje (-n)

**plenty**, nog, överflöd, tillräckligt

**pole (fishing)**, metspö (-t, -n)

**poorly**, dåligt

**porch**, veranda (-n, verandor)

**porridge**, gröt (-en, -ar)

**position**, anställning (-en, -ar)

**possibility**, möjlighet (-en, -er)

**practical**, praktisk

**practically**, så gott som, praktiskt taget

**practice**, öva (-de)

**practice**, övning (-en, -ar)

**prize**, pris (-et, -er)

**probably**, antagligen, nog

**professor**, professor (-n, -er)

**progress**, framsteg (-et, —), framgång (-en, -ar), utveckling (-en, -ar); **make** —, ha (hade, haft) framgång, göra (gjorde, gjort) framsteg

**promise**, lova (-de)

**properly**, ordentligt

**prospect**, utsikt (-en, -er)

**provided**, såvida

**province**, landskap (-et, —), provins (-en, -er)

**pug nose**, uppnäsa (-n, uppnäsor)

**pull**, draga (drog, dragit)

**push**, knuffa (-de), trycka (tryckte), klämma (klämde); — a button, trycka på en knapp

**put**, ställa (ställde), sätta, (satte, satt); — away, ställa undan

## Q

**quality**, kvalitet (-en, -er)

**quarter**, kvart (-en, -er); a — of an hour, en kvarts timme

**question**, fråga (-n, frågor)

**quiet**, lugn (-et); **in peace and —**, i lugn och ro

**quit**, sluta (-de)

## R

**radio**, radio (-n)

**rain**, regn (-et, —)

**rain**, regna (-de)

**rainy weather**, regnväder (regnväret, —)

**rather**, ganska, hellre, rätt så

**read**, läsa (läste)

**reading matter**, by way of —, i läsväg

**ready**, färdig

**ready-made**, färdiggjord

**real**, riktig, verklig

**really**, verkligen, egentligen

**rebuild**, bygga (byggde) om

**receive**, få (fick, fått), taga, (tog, tagit) emot

**recite**, räkna (-de) upp

**recognize**, känna (kände) igen

**record**, grammofonkiva (-n, grammofonskivor)

**red**, röd

**refrain from**, låta (lät, låtit) bli

**regards**, as —, vad — beträffar

**regular**, regelbunden

**related**, släkt

**relative**, släkting (-en, -ar)

**remember**, komma (kom, kommit) ihåg, minnas (mindes)

**repair**, reparera (-de), laga (-de)

**repeatedly**, gång på gång

**reprimand**, tillrättavisning (-en, -ar)

**reprimand**, tillrättavisa (-de)

**resist**, motstå (motstod, motstått)

**respect, in that —**, i det fallet

**rest**, vila (-de), vila sig

**rest, rest** (-en, -er)

**restaurant**, restaurang (-en, -er)

**result**, resultat (-et, —)

**return**, lämna (-de) tillbaka,

komma (kom, kommit) tillbaka

**rewrite**, skriva (skrev, skrivit) om

**rich, rik**

**ride, åka** (åkte), rida (red, ridit);

**get a —, få** (fick, fått) åka

**right, rätt; all —, så ja; that's —, det var sant**

**river**, flod (-en, -er), älv (-en, -ar), å (-n, -ar), ström (-men, -mar)

**romantic**, romantisk

**room**, rum (-met, —)

**row**, rad (-en, -er)

**rubber heel**, gummiklack (-en, -ar)

**run**, springa (sprang, sprungit), gå (gick, gått)

## S

**sail, segla** (-de)

**sake, for —, för —** skull

**sale, for —, till salu**

**same, samma; the — to you, likaledes**

**sandwich**, smörgås (-en, -ar)

**satisfied, nöjd**

**Saturday**, lördag (-en, -ar)

**sauce**, krydda (-n, kryddor)

**save, spara** (-de)

**sawmill, sågverk** (-et, —)

**say, säga** (sade, sagt); **that is to —, det vill säga**

**school, skola** (-n, skolor)

**school children**, skolbarn (-et, —)

**schoolmate**, skolkamrat (-en, -er)

**school teacher**, skollärare (skollärarn, —)

**scrape, skrapa** (-de)

**seated, please be —, var så god och sitt**

**secondhand bookstore**, antikvarisk bokhandel (bokhandeln), antikvariat, (-et, —)

**secret, hemlig**

**see, se** (såg, sett)

**seem, ser** (såg, sett) ut; **(when seem = apparently, use visst)**

**seldom, sällan**

**selection, urval** (-et, —)

**sell, sälja** (sålde, sålt)

**sensible, förståndig**

**serious, allvarlig**

**serves, it—right**, det är (var, varit) lagom åt

**seven, sju**

**seventy-five, sjutiofem**

**several, flera**

**sew, sy** (sydde)

**shall, skola** (skall, skulle, skolat), komma (kom, kommit) att

**she, hon**

**sheaf, kärve** (-n, kärvar)

**shelf (bookshelf)**, bokhylla (-n, bokhyllor)

**shoe, sko** (-n, -r)

**shoe store**, skoaffär (-en, -er)

**shoulder, skuldra** (-n, skuldror), axel (-n, axlar)

**show, visa** (-de)

**show window, skyltfönster** (skyltfönstret, —)

shower (bath shower), dusch (-en, -er)  
 sick, sjuk  
 silk, siden (-et, —)  
 silver, silver (silvret, —)  
 simply, helt enkelt  
 since, sedan, när  
 sing, sjunga (sjöng, sjungit)  
 singing voice, sångröst (-en, -er)  
 single, every —, varenda, vart-  
 enda  
 sister, syster (-n, systrar)  
 sit, sitta (satt, suttit)  
 six, sex  
 size, storlek (-en, -ar), nummer  
 (numret, —)  
 skerries, skärgård (-en, -ar)  
 ski, skida (-n, skidor)  
 ski, skida (-de), åka (åkte) ski-  
 dor  
 skier, skidåkare (skidåkaren, —)  
 sleep, sova (sov, sovit)  
 sleigh, släde (-n, slädar)  
 sleighride party, slädparti (-t,  
 -er)  
 slow, sakta, långsam  
 slowly, sakta, långsamt  
 sly, on the —, i smyg  
 small, liten (litet, lilla, små)  
 sneak, smyga (smög, smugit) sig  
 snow, snö (-n)  
 so, så, jaså, det; — I see, jag ser  
 det  
 soccer, fotboll  
 soccer player, fotbollsspelare (-n,  
 —)  
 sorts, be out of —, känna (kän-  
 de, känt) sig olustig  
 some, lite, någon, något, några  
 somebody, någon

something, något, någonting  
 sometimes, ibland  
 son, son (-en, söner)  
 song, sång (-en, -er)  
 song, for a —, för rampris  
 soon, snart; as — as, så snart som  
 sorry, I am — to say, tyvärr;  
 feel — for, tycka (tyckte) synd  
 om  
 sound, ljud (-et, —)  
 sound, låta, (lätt, lätit); it sounds,  
 det låter  
 southern, södra  
 speak, tala (-de), säga (sade,  
 sagt), språka (-de); so to —,  
 så att säga; speaking of, på tal  
 om  
 special, särskild, speciell  
 speech, tal (et, —); make a —,  
 hålla (höll, hållit) tal  
 spend (time), tillbringa (-de)  
 spend (money), göra (gjorde,  
 gjort) av med  
 sport, sport (-en, -er)  
 sport club, sportklubb (-en, -ar)  
 spring, vår (-en, -ar)  
 square (city), torg (-et, —)  
 stairs, trapp (-an, -or)  
 stairway, trapp (-an, -or)  
 stand, stå (stod, stått); tåla (tål-  
 de), I can't — him, jag tål ho-  
 nom inte  
 start, börja (-de), starta (-de),  
 sätta (satte, satt) i gång  
 starve, svälta, (svalt, svultit)  
 starved, svulten, "hungry som en  
 varg"  
 stay, stanna (-de)  
 step, steg (-et, —)

still, fortfarande, ändå  
 stingy, snål  
 stock, lager (lagret, —); in —, på  
 lager  
 stop, stanna (-de), sluta (-de)  
 store, butik (-en, -er), affär (-en,  
 -er); men's clothing —, herre-  
 kiperingsaffär (-en, -er)  
 story, historia (historien, histori-  
 er)  
 street, gata (-n, gator)  
 striped, randig  
 strong, stark  
 studies, studier  
 study, studera (-de)  
 study, arbetsrum (-met, —)  
 sty, svinhus (-et, —)  
 such, sådan; — a, en sådan  
 suddenly, plötsligt, på en gång  
 sugar, socker (sockret, —)  
 suggestion, förslag (-et, —)  
 suit, kostym (-en, -er); ladies' —,  
 dräkt (-en, -er)  
 summer, sommar (-en, somrar)  
 Sunday, söndag (-en, -ar)  
 sunlight, solljus (-et)  
 supplied with, utrustad med  
 suppose, anta (antog, antagit)  
 supposed, be —, ju, skall, visst  
 sure, säker, viss; I am — of, jag  
 är (var, varit) säker, or viss,  
 om  
 surely, säkert, visst  
 swear, svära (svor, svurit)  
 sweater, tröja (-n, tröjor)  
 Sweden, Sverige  
 Swedish, svensk  
 swim, simma (sam or simmade,  
 summit)

swimming, simming (-en, -ar)

**T**

tailor, skräddare (-n, —)  
 talk, tala (-de)  
 talker, a great —, en riktig prat-  
 makare (pratmakarn, —)  
 take, taga (tog, tagit)  
 teach, lära (lärde), undervisa  
 (-de)  
 teacher, lärare (-n, —), lärarinna  
 (-n, lärarinna)  
 tear, slita (slet, slitit)  
 telegram, telegram (-met, —)  
 tell, berätta (-de), säga (sade,  
 sagt), säga åt, tala (-de) om  
 temptation, frestelse (-n, -r)  
 ten, tio  
 tennis, tennis  
 terrible, förskräcklig  
 than, än  
 thank, tacka (-de); — you, tack;  
 thanks to, tack vale  
 that, den, det, den där, att, som,  
 så  
 their, sin, sitt, sina, deras  
 them, dem  
 themselves, sig  
 then, då, så, sedan, alltså  
 there, där, dit; is —, är det, finns  
 det; — you are, såja  
 these, dessa, de här  
 they, de  
 thing, sak (-en, -er)  
 think, tänka (tänkte), tro (trod-  
 de), tycka (tyckte); — of, tän-  
 ka på; just —, tänk  
 third, tredje; a third, en tredje-  
 del (-en, -ar)  
 thirty, trettio

this, denna, detta, den här, det här  
**Thor**, Tor  
those, de, de där  
**though**, fast, fastän  
three, tre  
**thrilling**, spännande  
**through**, genom, igenom  
**thunder**, åska (-de); it thunders, åskan går (gick, gått) or det åskar  
**Thursday**, torsdag (-en, -ar)  
tight, trång  
time, tid (-en, -er), gång (-en, -er); last —, förra gången;  
any —, när som helst; a long —, länge; all the —, jämt, för jämnan, alltid, at the same —, på samma gång; — and again, gång på gång; some —, någon gång; on —, i tid  
tired, trött  
to, att, till, för, åt  
today, i dag  
together, tillsamman, ihop  
tomorrow, i morgon; — morning, i morgon bittida  
too, också, för; — bad, synd  
torch, bloss (-et, —)  
**tough**, seg  
town, stad (-en, städer)  
trash, skräp (-et, —)  
travel, resa (reste), fara (for, farit)  
travel, resa (-n, resor); book on travels, resebeskrivning (-en, -ar)  
trip, tripp (-en, -ar), resa (-n, resor)

**trouble**, besvär (-et, —), hinder (hindret, —)  
true, sann, sant  
**trunks**, swimming —, simbyxor  
try, försöka (försökte), prova (-de)  
turn, vrida (vred, vridit); — on, vrida på  
**typewriter**, skrivmaskin (-en, -er)  
twelve, tolv  
twice, dubbelt  
two, två

**U**

uncle, farbror (farbrodern, farbröder), morbror (morbrodern, morbröder)  
unfortunately, tyvärr  
**understand**, förstå (förstod, förstätt)  
**university**, universitet (-et, —)  
unless, såvida inte  
**unlock**, låsa (läste) upp  
unpleasant, otrevlig  
until, till  
**us**, oss  
use, använda (använde)  
use, it is no—, det lönar (lönade)  
sig inte, det är (var, varit), ingen idé  
used to, bruka; get — —, bli (blev, blivit) van vid, vänja (vände, vant) sig vid  
usually, vanligtvis

**V**

**vacation**, semester (-n, semestrar), lov (et, —)  
**various**, olika

verse, vers (-en, -er)  
very, mycket; — much, mycket, mycket bra  
view, utsikt (-en, -er)  
**Viking**, viking (-en, -ar)  
**village**, by (-n, -ar)  
**violin**, fiol (-en, -er)  
**violin lesson**, fiollekktion (-en, -er)  
visit, besöka (besökte)  
visit, besök (-et, —)  
visitor, främmande (-t, —)  
**voice**, röst (-en, -er)

**W**

wait, vänta (-de)  
waiting, väntan  
walk, gå (gick, gått), promenera (-de)  
**Walpurgis night**, Valborgsmässoafton (-en, Valborgsmässoaftnar)  
want, vilja (ville, velat)  
watch, klocka (-n, klockor)  
water, vattna (-de)  
way, väg (-en, -ar), sätt (-et, —); in every —, på allt (alla) sätt; be on one's way, ge sig iväg  
we, vi  
**wear**, ha (hade, haft) på sig, vara (är; var, varit) klädd i, använda (använde)  
**weather**, väder (vädret, —)  
**week**, vecka (-n, veckor)  
**wedding**, bröllop, (-et, —)  
**weight**, vikt (-en, -er); put on —, lägga (lade, lagt) på hullet  
**welcome**, välkommen; you are —, var så god  
**well**, väl, bra, frisk

well? nå? jaså?  
**were**, var, vore (in conditions)  
**what**, vad  
**when**, när, då  
**where**, var  
**wherever**, var, var än  
**which**, vilken, (vilket, vilka) som  
**while**, medan  
**whip**, ge (gav, givit) stryk  
**whiskers**, skägg (-et, —)  
**whistle**, vissla (-de)  
**who**, vem, som  
**whole**, hel  
**why**, varför  
**wide**, bred, vid  
**wife**, fru (-n, -ar), hustru (-n, -r)  
will, kommer (kom, kommit) att, vilja (ville, velat), skall (skulle, skolat)  
**wind**, vind (-en, -ar)  
**wind**, vrida (vred, vridit) upp  
**window**, fönster (fönstret, —)  
**winter**, vinter (-n, vintrar)  
**wish**, önska (-de)  
with, med, hos  
without, utan  
**woman-hater**, kvinnohatare (-n, —)  
**wonder**, undra (-de)  
**wonderful**, underbar, storlagen  
**wool**, ull (-en); all —, hellylle  
**work**, arbete (-de), gå (gick, gått); it won't —, det går inte  
**world**, värld (-en, -ar)  
**worn**, nött  
**would**, skulle  
**wristwatch**, armbandsur, (-et, —)

write, skriva (skrev, skrivit)	yes, ja, jo, jaha, jadå, jodå; oh —,
wrong, go —, gå (gick, gått) på	ja visst
tok	yesterday, i går
	yet, än; as —, än så länge
<b>Y</b>	you, du (dig), ni (er)
yawn, gäSPA (-de)	young, ung
year, år (-et, —); last —, i fjol,	your, din, ditt, dina, er, ert, era
förra året, förlidet år	yourself, dig

